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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—
NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a Newspaper or Periodical from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.
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FIRST EDITION.

And Also Mrs. Tilton.

HER PUBLIC STATEMENT.

Full and Bold Denial of Every Grave Accusation.

Severe Reflections on the Conduct of Her Husband.

He Made Her Write and Sign Letters of Confession.

All to Execute His Threat of Vengeance Against Beecher.

TILTON'S FREE-LOVE DOCTRINES.

Every Known Theory of the Scandal Swept Away, but None Presented in Their Place.

HOW TILTON'S STATEMENT BECAME PUBLIC.

The Style of Letters Written by Mrs. Tilton and Other Plymouth Ladies to Beecher.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The following is the statement of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton:

THE SADDEST ACT OF HER LIFE.

To pick up anew the sorrows of the last seven years, the stings and pains I had daily schooled myself to bury and forgive, makes this imperative duty, as called forth by the malicious statement of my husband, the saddest act of my life. Besides, my thought of following the Master contradicts this act of my pen, and a sense of the perversion of my life-faith almost compels me now to stand aside till God himself delivers. Yet I see in this wanton act an urgent call and privilege, from which I shrink not. To reply in detail to the twenty-two articles of arraignment I shall not attempt at present; yet, if called upon to testify to each and all of them, I shall not hesitate to do so. Suffice it for my purpose now, that I reply to one or more of the most glowing charges.

TILTON'S SORROW FEIGNED.

Touching the feigned sorrow of my husband's compulsory revelations, I solemnly know that long before the Woodhull publication I knew him, by insinuation and direct statement, to have repeated to my very near relative and friend the substance of these accusations which shock the moral sense of the entire community this day. Many times, when hearing that certain persons had spoken ill of him, he has sent me to chide them for so doing, and then said, there I learned that he had been before me with his calumnies against myself, and that I was speechless.

HIS HATRED OF MR. BEECHER.

The reiteration in his statement that he had "persistently striven to hide" these so-called facts, is utterly false, as his hatred of Mr. Beecher has existed these many years, and a determination to ruin Mr. Beecher has been the one aim of his life.

A HUSBAND'S PERFIDY.

Again, the perfidy with which the honest love a wife ever offered has been recklessly discovered in this publication, reaches well nigh to sacrilege, and adds to this, the endeavor, like the carscandal of Mrs. Woodhull, to make my own words condemn me, has no parallel, most conspicuously my letter quoting

THE READING OF "GRIFFITH GAUNT."

Had Mr. Tilton read the pure character Catharine, he would have seen that I united myself beside it as near as any human may affect an ideal. But it was her character, and not the incidents of the fiction surrounding it, to which I referred. Her's was no sin of criminal act or thought, like "confession" with her's I had made Mr. Tilton in telling of my love to my friend and pastor one year before.

HER OBLIGATION TO MR. BEECHER.

And I now add, that notwithstanding all misrepresentations and anguish of soul, I owe to my acquaintance and friendship with Mr. Beecher, as to no other human instrumentality, that encouragement in my mental life and that growth toward the Divine Nature which enable me to walk daily in a lively hope of the life beyond.

THE CONFESSIONS DENIED.

The shameless charges in articles seven, eight and nine are fearfully false in each and every particular. The letter referred to in Mr. Tilton's tenth paragraph was obtained from me by importunity and by representations, that it was necessary for him to use in his then pending difficulties with Mr. Bowen. I was then sick, nigh unto death, having suffered a miscarriage only four days before. I signed whatever he required, without knowing or understanding its import. The paper I have never seen, and do not know what statements it contained.

WHY SHE WROTE THE MOULTON LETTER.

In charge eighteen a letter of mine, addressed to Mr. Francis Moulton, is quoted to prove that I never desired a separation was advised by Mr. or Mrs. Beecher to leave my husband. I reply that the letter is of Mr. Tilton's own concoction, which he induced me to copy and sign as my own, an act which, in my weakness and mistaken thought to help him, I have since often during these unhappy years.

THE FREE-LOVE HOUSEHOLD.

The implication that the harmony of home was unbroken till Mr. Beecher entered it as a frequent guest and friend, is a lamentable satire upon a household where he himself years before laid the corner-stone of free-love and desecrated its altars up to the time of my departure, so that the atmosphere was not only Godless but impure for my children; and in this effort and throe of agony I would fain shield my daughters and all womanhood from the insidious and diabolical teachings of these latter days. His frequent efforts to prove me insane, weak-minded, significant of mean presence—all rank in the category of heartlessness, selfishness and falsehood, having its climax in the present endeavor to convince the world that I am, or ever have been, unable to distinguish between an innocent or a guilty life.

NOT GUILTY" IN THOUGHT AND DEED.

In summing up the whole matter, I affirm myself, before God, to be innocent of the crimes laid upon me; that never have I been guilty of adultery with Henry and Beecher in thought or deed, nor has he ever offered to me an indecorious or improper proposal.

ER APPEARANCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

To the further charge that I was led away from my home by Mr. Beecher's friends and by the advice of a lawyer whom Mr. Beecher had sent to me, and who, in advance of my appearing before the committee, arranged with me the questions and answers which were to constitute my testimony in Mr. Beecher's behalf, I answer that this is again untrue, having never seen the lawyer until introduced to him a few moments before the arrival of the committee by my stepfather, Judge Morse. And, in further reply, I submit the following statement of my action before the committee and my separation from my husband:

LAST KNOWLEDGE OF TILTON'S BACON LETTER.

The publication of Mr. Tilton's letter in answer to Dr. Bacon I had not known or expected when, on Wednesday evening, I brought home the *Golden Age*, handing to me to read. Looking down its columns, I saw, well nigh with blinding eyes, that he had put into execution the almost daily threat of his life, "That he lived to wash out Mr. Beecher; that the God of battles was in him; he had always been Mr. Beecher's superior, and all that lay in his path—wife, children or reputation, if need be—should fall before this purpose." I did not read it. I saw enough without reading. My spirit rose within me as never before. "Theodore," I said, "tell me what means this quotation from Mr. Beecher?" Two years ago you came to me, at midnight, saying, 'Elizabeth, all the letters and papers concerning my difficulties with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen are burned and destroyed; now don't you betray me, for I have nothing to defend myself with.'"

"Did you believe that?" said he.

"I certainly did, implicitly," I said.

"Well, let me tell you, they all live. Not one is destroyed."

TILTON UNDERSTOOD AT LAST.

If this was said to intimidate me, it had quite the contrary effect. I had never been so fearless, nor seen so clearly before with whom I was dealing. Coming to me a little later, he said: "I want you to read it; you will find it a vindication of yourself. You have not stood before the community for five years as you now do."

ROUSED STILL FURTHER

by the wickedness hid behind so false a mask, I replied "Theodore, understand me; this is the last time you call me publicly to walk through this filth. My character needs no vindication at this late hour from you. There was a time, had you spoken out clearly, truthfully and manfully for me, I had been grateful; but now I shall speak and act for myself. Know also, that if in the future I see a scrap of paper referring to any human being, however remote, which it seems to me you might use or pervert for your own ends, I will destroy it."

DECLARATION OF WAR.

"This means battle on your part, then?" said he.

"Just so far," I replied.

I write this, because these words of mine he has since used to my harm. The next morning I went to my brother and told him that now I had decided to act in this matter; that I had been treated by my husband as a nonentity from the beginning—a plaything, to be used or let alone at will; that it had always seemed to me I was a party not a little concerned.

A PUBLICATION SUPPRESSED.

I then showed him a card I had made for publication. He respected the motive, but still advised silence on my part. I yielded to him thus far, as to appearing in the public prints; but, counselling with myself and no other, it occurred to me that among the brethren of my own communion I might be heard.

HOW SHE FOUND THE COMMITTEE.

Not knowing of any church committee, I asked the privilege of such an interview in the parlors of those who had always been our mutual friends, Mr. and Mrs. Overington then learned for the first time, that the committee would meet that night, and advised me to see those gentlemen, as perhaps the goodliest persons I could select. This I accordingly did.

PLEADED FOR HUSBAND AND CHILDREN.

There, alone, I pleaded the cause of my husband and my children, the result being that their hearts were moved in sympathy for my family—a feeling their pastor had shared for years and for which he was now suffering.

THEODORE LEAVES FOREVER.

On going home, I found my husband reading in bed. I told him where I had been and that I did not conceal anything from him, as his habit was from me. He asked who the gentlemen were, said no more, rose, dressed himself and bade me good bye forever.

AND COMES BACK NEXT NIGHT.

The midnight following, I was awakened by my husband standing by my bed. In a very tender kind voice, he said he wished to see me. I rose instantly, followed him into his room and, sitting on the bed-side, he drew me into his lap and said he was proud of me—loved me; that nothing ever gave him such real peace and satisfaction as to hear me well spoken of; that, meeting a member of the committee, he had learned that he had been mistaken as to my motive in seeing the committee, and had hastened to assure me that he had been thoroughly wretched since his rash treatment of me the night before, etc.

SACRED COVENANT OF PEACE.

Then and there we covenanted sacredly our hearts and lives, I most utterly renewing my trust in the one human heart I loved. The next day how happy we were! Theodore wrote a statement to present to the committee when they should call upon him, to all of which I heartily acceded. This document, God knows, was a true history of this affair, completely vindicating my honor and the honor of my pastor. In the afternoon he left me to show it to his friends.

THE HAPPIEST HOURS FOR YEARS.

He returned home early in the evening passing the happiest hours I had known for years, renewedly assuring me that there was no rest for him away from me. So, in grateful love to the dear Father, I slept. Oh! that the end had then come. I would not then receive the cruel blow which made a woman mad outright."

THEODORE BREAKS OUT NEXT DAY.

The next morning he called upon our friends Mr. and Mrs. Overington, and there, with shocking bravado, began a wicked tirade, and adding with oaths and violence the shameless slanders against Mr. Beecher of which I now believe him to be the author. This fearful scene I learned next day. In the afternoon he showed me his invitation from the committee to meet them that evening. I did not then show my heart, but carried it heavily within but calmly without.

THE FINAL SEPARATION.

All night, till early morning, reflection upon this scene at Mr. Overington's convinced me that, notwithstanding my husband's recent professions to me, his former spirit was unchanged; that his declarations of repentance and affection were only for the purpose of gaining my assistance to accomplish his ends in his warfare upon Mr. Beecher. In the light of these conclusions, my duty appeared plain. I rose quietly and, having dressed, roused him only to say, "Theodore, I will never take another step by your side. The end has indeed come." He followed me to Mrs. Overington's to breakfast, saying I was unduly excited and that he had been misrepresented perhaps, but leaving me determined as before.

UNRELIABLE, UNSAFE GUIDE.

How to account for the change which twenty-four hours have been capable of working in his mind, leave for the eternities with their mysteries to reveal. That he is an unreliable and unsafe guide whose idea of true-loving is self-love, it is my misfortune in this late, sad hour to discover.

(Signed) ELIZABETH R. TILTON.
July 23, 1874.

How Tilton's Statement Became Public.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Theodore Tilton says of the publication of his statement: "I would not have had it published for one hundred thousand dollars. Augustus Maverick, a friend of mine, helped me to copy the original, and made a second copy of it while I was before the committee. He printed it out of friendship to me, and when I heard of it, I went to my room in the Astor House, and threw myself on my bed in despair." Maverick is the editor of a Brooklyn paper, in which the statement first appeared, and received yesterday, the following note:

"WEDNESDAY, July 22.

"*My Dear Maverick*—From no other person, save either yourself, as my copyist, or from the committee's shorthand writer, or from some member of the committee, could my sworn statement have got into print. My heart is bowed and bleeding at seeing these facts spread before the world. Tell me, how could you have taken such fearful, dreadful, horrible responsibility without consulting me in advance? There now remains no possibility of peace or silence, nothing but everlasting woe. Explain yourself. You must do it, both to me and to the public.

"Yours, in grief,
"THEODORE TILTON."

Maverick publishes this note, and adds, in the course of a short explanation addressed to Tilton and the public: "As one of his (Tilton's) staunch friends, loving and knowing him to be a long-abused man, and that he still shrunk from hurting others, in order to shield myself, I resolved that this defense should be published, and published it. I did so without his knowledge or consent, and I did right, and will stand by the act as an act of justice to a man who has been wronged, and a community that has a right to know all the facts."

Beecher's Female Correspondents.

A gentleman whose official business has led him to receive and open much of Mr. Beecher's correspondence, said last evening:

"In Mr. Beecher's love letters you would be surprised to know how foolishly some women write to him. Every once in awhile a woman gets a little crazy and writes to Mr. Beecher to tell him how much she adores him. Letters go to the *Independent* office, and Mr. Tilton, under orders from Mr. Beecher, opened them. Many of them he made copies of, and to-day he has manuscripts, and names and copies of letters, all connected with respectable ladies who have foolishly written to Mr. Beecher using him all about their love for him. He receives love-letters by ream and card, and the joke of it is that as his wife takes care of all letters that come to him, she reads the love-letters before he sees them.

MRS. TILTON'S LETTERS TO MR. BEECHER

were very affectionate and enthusiastic, and expressed deep, pervading love in him. Mrs. Beecher read them all before he saw them, and they are all in her possession now. When the scandal was first noised about, Mrs. Beecher locked up the letters, and at Mrs. Tilton's request has preserved them for her. You cant convince Mrs. Beecher that her husband is guilty of anything that Mr. Tilton charges. She says that if all the women in creation was to swear that Mr. Beecher had been unfaithful, she would not believe them."

The Investigating Committee—Full Statements of Beecher and Mrs. Tilton Expected To-Day—Witnesses Yet to be Heard.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Beecher Investigating Committee met this evening, at the residence of Augustus Storrs, in Brooklyn. It was stated by one of the committee that no witnesses were examined, but that the original letters copied in Mr. Tilton's statement were submitted to the committee for examination. The committee will meet again to-morrow evening, when it is believed that Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Tilton will submit their full statements. Frank Moulton would not say whether he had prepared any statement for publication. An intimate friend and adviser of Mr. Beecher said that there were several parties who had seen and read the original statement made by Tilton exculpating Mr. Beecher from all the charges latterly preferred against him by Mr. Tilton, and that they were prepared, if summoned before the committeee, to swear to that fact.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON A BARONET.

LONDON, July 23.—The Lord Mayor of London, Andrew Lusk, has been created a baronet.

A GRANT TO PRINCE LEOPOLD.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Commons this evening, Disraeli moved for an annual grant to Prince Leopold of seventy-five thousand dollars. He eulogized the intellectual and scientific attainments of the Prince, whose health, he said, prevented him from adopting a profession. Gladstone seconded Disraeli's motion. Mr. Taylor, member for Leicester, made a brief speech protesting against the grant. Disraeli's motion was then adopted almost unanimously.

Germany.

"NORTH GERMAN GAZETTE" ON CARLIST BUTCHERY.

BERLIN, July 23.—The *North German Gazette* says, in reference to the recent outrages by the Carlists:

"Germany, in behalf of outraged European civilization, will seek and find means to teach Carlists that the murder of a captured German shall not remain unpunished."

SIX DETECTIVES SENT TO PROTECT BISMARCK.

LONDON, July 23.—A special from Berlin to the *Times* says the Prussian Government has sent eight detectives to Kissingen to protect Prince Bismarck.

France.

REJECTION OF PERIER'S BILL.

PARIS, July 23.—In the Assembly today, Casimir-Perier's bill was rejected, 333 yeas to 374 nays. Immediately after the vote, Leon de Malleville, Moderate Republican, submitted a motion for the dissolution of the Chamber, supported by the signatures of 300 members.

THE ASSEMBLY REFUSES TO DISSOLVE—DEBATE ON PERIER'S BILL.

The Assembly rejected M. De Malleville's motion by a vote of 340 yeas to 370 nays. A long and excited debate preceded the division on M. Casimir-Perier's bill.

M. Lambert De Ste. Croix opposed the bill and advocated his own counter project.

Mr. Perier spoke in support of his measure, declaring that it was the duty of all good citizens to rally to the republic, which was the only possible government for France. He said the present system combined the weakness of a provisional state of affairs and the evils of a dictatorship.

The Duc de Broglio replied to M. Perier. He criticised republican institutions, which he declared did not guarantee the country against Bonapartism. He said there was no fear of President MacMahon executing a *coup d'etat*. Both M. Perier and the Duc de Broglie were violently cheered and frequently interrupted.

M. Jules Dufare said the bill would increase the power of the President. MacMahon's loyalty was well known, but the strength of the nation depended on its institutions, and not on a single man.

General De Cissey read a communication announcing the opposition of the government to the bill. It set forth that the only object of the bill was the proclamation of a definitive republic, which was inexpedient, as it would satisfy only one party. The government expects the adoption of the laws demanded by the present condition of affairs, leaving the country free to determine its own destiny at the expiration of the seven years of President MacMahon's administration.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL CONSENT TO THE PROROGATION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Paris that the Marquis of Castellane will move the prorogation of the Assembly to-day, and that the motion will probably be carried, as the government will accept it.

Spain.

MURDERED VICTIMS OF CARLIST HATE.

MADRID, July 23.—The Prefect of Cuenca announces that thirty-four bodies of Republicans murdered by Carlists have been found in a house in that town, mutilated so horribly as to be unrecognizable.

THE PARTY OF CANNIBALS AND FANATICS.

The *Epoca* says that Don Carlos invited Cabriera to accept a position in his army, and that Cabriera replied that he would "never make common cause with cannibals and fanatics."

FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Imparcial* says that Senor Carmanchera, Minister of Finance, has informed the Council of Ministers that he has sufficient funds on hand to arm one hundred and twenty-five thousand reserves and to meet the ordinary requirements of the State until September next.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The steamers Canada, from New York, and Hibernian, from Baltimore, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 23, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day £3,000. Consols for money 93⅞; for account 93⅝@93⅞. 5-20's, 1865, 109; do 1867, 106⅜; 10-40's 105⅝; new 5's, 103¾. New York Central 92; Erie 30@30¾.

PARIS, July 23.—Rentes 61 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Cotton steadier; middling upland 9⅝@9⅝d; Orleans 9⅝d. Sales of 15,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs dull; average California white wheat 10s 4½@10s 7d; club do 10s 0½@10s 3d; red Western spring 9s 9d@10s 0d; red winter 10s 0d @10s. Flour 25s@28s 6d. Corn 30s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 23.—Refined petroleum 25½ francs.

STEUBENVILLE.

The Races---Copper Bottom Distanced in First Heat---Sleepy George and East End the Winners.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 23, 1874.

There was a very large attendance at the Jefferson Park races this afternoon.

In the pacing contest, Copper Bottom was shut out on the first heat. Sealskin took the two first heats; time 2:24, 2:27. Sleepy George won the race, taking the last three heats; time 2:20, 2:27, 2:33.

The second race was a trot for a purse of five hundred dollars. Twelve horses started. East End took the second, fourth and fifth heats; time 2:40, 2:40¼, 2:40. Geo. Reed took the first heat; time 2:40¼. Iowa Maid took the third heat; time 2:40¼.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Explosion in the Blairsville Woolen Mills---The Building Damaged but No Person Hurt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., July 23, 1874.

The boilers of the Blairsville Woolen Mills burst to-day. Considerable damage was done to the mill, but no person was hurt. The cause of the explosion was the want of water in the boilers. It will require some time to put in new boilers.

Book Trade Association.

PUT-IN-BAY, July 23.—A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The constitution named the organization "The American Book Trade Association," the objects of which shall be the promotion of the interests of the book trade in the United States and the improvement of its method of doing business.

Letters were read from prominent London publishers, showing the condition of the trade in England.

The reading of a letter from the Presbyterian Board of Publication prompted Mr. Randolph to remark that he hoped the Board of Publication would come into the Union.

The Committee on Organization then reported the following officers for the ensuing year: D. F. Randolph, President; J. C. Aston, Marten Taylor and H. H. West, Vice Presidents; Timothy Nicholson, Treasurer; Jos. Barker, Corresponding Secretary; Jno. H. Thomas, Recording Secretary.

The following resolution introduced by Mr. Brown, was adopted after some discussion:

Resolved, That we naturally pledge ourselves to the maintenance of the discounts and the recommendation of the Committee of Thirty and adopted by this Association, on and after September 1st, 1874.

A vote of o'clock the Convention adjourned subject to the call of the Committee on Assciubliies.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

New Classification and Rates of Compensation of Officers.

List of Consuls of the Highest Class.

Thirty-five More Clerks to be Dismissed from the Treasury Department.

Return of Assistant Secretary of State Hunter.

Minister Bancroft Davis to Sail on the Thirtieth.

A General Index of Patents Prepared.

Opening Bids for the Five Per Cent. Loan at the Treasury.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1874.

REORGANIZATION OF CONSULAR SERVICE.

The reorganization of the consular service, as recommended by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and incorporated into the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bills, has been perfected by the State Department. Under the old law there were three schedules, "A," "B" and "C;" the first diplomatic and the second and third representing consular officers. Under the new system there are two classes of consuls-general and seven classes of consuls, the latter receiving pay from four thousand down to one thousand dollars a year, according to class. This system of classification is based on the bill for the reorganization of the consular service prepared to accompany the report of one of the agents of the United States for the inspection of consular affairs, appointed under the act of 1870. The promotions to the newly created Consuls-General makes the complete list of consular officers of this class as follows: London Badeau; Paris, Torbet; Havana, Hall; Rio De Janeiro, Hinds; Melbourn, Adamson; Kanagawa, Van Buren; Montreal, Herbert; Stirling, Kreismann; Vienna, Post; Frankfort, Webster; Rome, Dahlgren; Constantinople, Geedenough; St. Petersburg, Pomroy; Cairo, Beardsly; Calcutta, Litchfield; Shanghai, Seward; City of Mexico, Skilton. Under the new law, all the Consular officers have been required to give a new bond. This has also been complied with.

Thirty-five Clerks to be Dismissed.

Twenty-two clerks in the Sixth Auditor's office will be dismissed to-morrow. These are mostly ladies, and each receive salaries of less than one thousand dollars. This is the auditing office for the Postoffice Department, and it seems that the clerks were appointed under Messrs. Boutwell and Richardson, somewhat in violation of law. Congress appropriated a specific amount for the payment of assorters of money orders, at salaries of nine hundred dollars each but no provision for appointments was so great that the salaries were fixed at sixty dollars per month, and a sufficient number were appointed at that rate of pay to cover the whole amount appropriated. As soon as Secretary Bristow heard of this, he gave notice that hereafter the law must be fully complied with in relation to the matter of assorters. Consequently there will hereafter be fifteen female assorters of money orders, at nine hundred dollars each, and ten assorters at one thousand dollars each. Thirteen more clerks are also to be dismissed from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. J. Bancroft Davis,

Minister to Berlin, has completed his business at the State and Treasury Departments, received his instructions and will sail for his post of duty on Thursday next.

Return of Assistant Secretary Hunter.

Mr. Hunter, Assistant Secretary of State, has returned. He was sent abroad as bearer of dispatches and Special Agent of the State Department, and visited Great Britain, France, Germany and Denmark.

A General Index of Patents.

Mechanics, manufacturers, inventors and attorneys, who constantly have occasion to ascertain what patents have been issued, when and to whom, in the different departments of art, have hitherto been unable to get this above information, except by addressing the Patent Office Commissioner Leggett, to remedy this defect, has just had completed in his office a general subject-matter index of all the patents issued since the establishment of the office, and a general name index of patentees. The subject matter index will make two volumes, and the name index two more. In all, they will comprise one thousand quarto pages. The manuscript of the entire work is now in the hands of the Government Printer, and will be started at once. Owing to the care required in proof-reading and corrections, it will doubtless be several months before the work can be completed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1874.

OPENING THE FIVE PER CENT. BIDS.

A large number of proposals for the whole of the balance of $179,000,000, or any part thereof, of five per cent. bonds were opened at the Treasury Department at noon to-day by Secretary Bristow and Assistant Secretaries Conant and Hartley. Precisely at two o'clock the doors of the Secretary's office were locked and every one excluded from the room except the Assistant Secretaries mentioned and the private secretary of Secretary Bristow. Secretary Bristow states that he has received a number of requests from bidders that no publication be made of their offers, and in respect to their wishes he will not give publicity to them until the awards shall have been made, which will probably be to-morrow. The Secretary will leave here to-night for Long Branch, where he will have consulted with the President on the subject.

VICKSBURG.

The Call of Lieutenant Governor Davis for United States Troops---The White Side of the Story---New Laurels for the Hero of Vicksburg,

VICKSBURG, July 23. The city is quiet. The following telegrams explain themselves:

"*To Lieutenant Governor Davis*—I understand that you gave as the reason for requesting the United States troops sent here, that your order for the militia to return their guns to the State had not been obeyed. If you will withdraw your request for troops and send me an order to disarm all the militia here and return the guns to the State, I can and will execute the order within twenty-four hours, without assistance from the State or United States, and without bloodshed.

(Signed, "WM. FRENCH,
"Colonel Fourth Regiment."

"JACKSON, MISS., July 23.

"*To Wm. French, Colonel:*

"I decline to treat with you as to the manner of executing orders from the office of the Commander-in-Chief of the State militia. That an order has been set at defiance, you may admit, but it remains for me to execute it. The appeal for troops to be sent to Vicksburg has been forced upon me by the utter disregard and defiance of the laws of the city and State by your citizens.

(Signed) "A. K. DAVIS,
"Lieutenant-Governor, etc."

The whites claim that the only defiance of orders has been by the negroes, who positively refused to send up their State arms until after the election. The whites, when the order was issued and at all times since, have stood ready to return them. Any effort whatever has been made by the Governor to execute the law, and no defiance of anything has occurred, except a defiance by one company of negroes to the order of the negro Governor. Former soldiers of the United States, who served with Grant and are now citizens here, express assured faith in Grant's justness, and scout the idea that he will act without investigation. At the citizens' ratification meeting last night, a report that Grant had partially countermanded the order of Belknap excited the wildest enthusiasm, and cheers were given for the "Soldier President."

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in his market. Every dealer should keep it.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1874.

A SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Inspector George M. Walling has been elected Superintendent of Police.

SALES OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.

One million dollars of government gold was awarded, at from 109.85 to 109.95.

TIDINGS FROM THE LOST STEAMER CITY OF BOSTON.

The son of S. M. Parsons, of 67 Wall street, residing at Miami, Dade county, Fla., on the eastern coast, writes to his father, under date of July 5th, that a comrade, George Davis by name, found a bottle on the beach about eighteen miles from Miami, near New River, and gave it to him. In this bottle was a paper plainly bearing the marks of time, and written upon it in ink were these words: "Steamship City of Boston—To all whom this message may come: That I, the undersigned, a passenger on this ship, write the following statement: On Sunday night a heavy storm arose at 12:30 o'clock, increasing at 1:20 o'clock, all hope lost; at 2 o'clock, going down. John Caswell, London, England." At the same time that Davis, a beach searcher, found the bottle, a board was found a short distance away with some pen writing on it that was rather indistinct, and it was with difficulty that the reading on it was made out. The following, however, was deciphered: "We have now taken to the boats as a last resort." There was something further that was illegible. The board was headed "City of Boston." This steamer sailed from this port January 25, 1870, and has not been definitely heard from since.

BIDS FOR FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

From careful inquiries it is estimated that the bids for the five per cent. funded loan, forwarded from New York, representing those filed by foreign bankers for European markets, as well as those for domestic holdings, will aggregate not less than $80,000,000 and not more than $100,000,000. The large bids will come from syndicates which have been formed, the principal one representing a combination of German bankers, and to each of these bids will be attached a condition that the bidders are to have a call on the entire remainder of the loan; so that should the Secretary accept any one of the bids, it would be to the exclusion of all the others.

SUIT AGAINST THE SURETIES OF A DECEASED QUARTERMASTER.

Suit has been begun against the official bond of the late Symes S. Gardner, Army Quartermaster, for $15,000. The government alleges that he was a defaulter to the amount of about $100,000. Among the effects of Gardner, were found bonds amounting to $132,500, which James Lorimer Graham lost in a Sixth avenue car, which were restored to him by order of Court.

A DISABLED SPANISH STEAMER BROUGHT TO PORT.

The Spanish steamer Tomas arrived today in tow of the steamer Belgic, having been found on Monday last drifting about with her machinery broken down. The Tomas has a valuable cargo.

TOLEDO REGATTA.

Last Day's Sports--An Amusing Tub Race --Best Three Mile Time for Six Oars.

TOLEDO, July 23.—This was the second and last day of the Northwestern Boating Association. For the first race, for junior four-oared shells, there were five entries, but all withdrew except the "Floral City" of Monroe, Michigan, which pulled over the course in 22.14 and took the prize.

The second race was won by the "Waltangas," of Detroit. Distance, three-quarters of a mile and return. Time, 10.35.

The third race was a tub race, which afforded great amusement to the spectators. There were ten entries. The distance was one hundred yards, and the prize a diminutive silver wash tub. It was won by A. Peters, of Toledo, in the tub "Washer." Time, four minutes.

This was followed by the senior six-oared shells, the principal race of the meeting. Distance one and one-half miles and return. Four crews participated, viz: The "Wah-Wah-Sums," of Saginaw; "Excelsiors" and "Emigs," of Detroit, and the "Undines," of Toledo. The race was hotly contested by the two first-named boats from the start to the finish, and was won by the "Wah-Wah-Sums," in 17:37, being the fastest time on record for six-oared shells, going three miles with a turn. The "Excelsiors" were a close second, their time being 18:16; "Emigs" third, and "Undines" fourth.

The fifth race was for senior single shells. There were four entries, all of Chicago. Distance three-quarters of a mile and return. It was won by W. B. Curtiss; time 11.58 3-4; Yales second, 12.47 1-2; Corning third, A'cock fourth. The sixth and last race was for junior single shells. Distance same as for seniors. There were five entries. The race was won by C. A. Pearson, of Spring Lake, Michigan; time, 13.08. Standish, of the "Excelsior," Detroit, second; time, 13.18 4-5. Ed. Ehman, of Chicago Scullers, third; in 13.21½.

The number of spectators was much larger than yesterday, and was fairly estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000. The Association gave another grand banquet at the Body House to-night. The meeting has, in all respects, been a complete success.

CLEVELAND.

Oil Explosion in the City---Three Men Killed---A Great Fire Narrowly Escaped.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—A terrible explosion occurred at the Standard Oil Works, near the Forest street crossing of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, at an early hour this morning. Three men, named Robert McDonald, Chas. McFarlan and Christ Osterlin, were engaged in drawing crude oil from a train of oil tanks into the reservoirs below by means of pipes. One of the men went to tap one tank, to open the man-hole, when the gas from the oil ignited from a lantern the man carried and exploded with terrific force. The men were thrown some distance from the cars, their persons covered with oil and surrounded by a mass of flames. No help could reach them, and not until the fire had abated were their crisped remains recovered. McDonald and McFarlan were young unmarried men. Osterlin was a married man, aged fifty-five. Six oil tanks exploded, one after another, scattering the burning oil in every direction. The cover of the man-hole was off the seventh car, and the oil burned out without escaping. The oil sheds along the railroad track were destroyed, but it was only through the well directed and strenuous efforts of the firemen and citizens that a wide-spread conflagration was prevented. Loss about $35,000; no insurance.

Erie Park Association.

ERIE, PA., July 23.—This was the second day of the Erie Park Association races.

In the 2:30 race, for a purse of $2,000, seven heats were trotted, of which two were dead. M. Gondwin's b. g. "Stuart Maloney," of Philadelphia, was first; time 2:34¾, 2:33½, 2:35¾. B. g. "Captain," of Greenville, Pa., was second. Thomas White's b. m. "Nellie Irwin," of Homer, N. Y., third.

In the 2:34 race, for $2,000, W. J. Walworth's r. s. "Monarch, Jr.," of Kokomo, Indiana, took the first, second and fourth heats, in 2:34½, 2:36 and 2:36¼. E. J. Kline's "Lola Montez," of New York, second; Dr. Indlow's b. m. "Effie," of Catskill, New York, third.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for to-day—For the Middle States, clear or fair weather, south or west winds, no decided rise of temperature and falling barometer. For the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and warm weather, south or west winds and continued low barometer. For the Lake region, increasing cloudiness, east or south winds, rising temperature and falling barometer.

Hon. John Jay, Minister to Austria, sailed from Vienna yesterday.

The steamers Belgic, from Liverpool, and India, from Glasgow, have arrived.

President Grant, accompanied by Secretary Robeson, returned to Long Branch, from Paterson, yesterday.

The report that four steamers were to be transferred from New York to Philadelphia is said to be without foundation.

The grasshoppers are still coming eastward. They are now doing much damage in the middle and northern counties of Nebraska.

The steamer Granada sailed from San Francisco for Panama, yesterday, with one hundred and forty-two passengers and one thousand seven hundred and twenty tons of freight.

The Spanish steamship Minerva exploded her boilers in the harbor of Havana, yesterday, killing two persons and wounding sixteen. The steamer was run ashore to prevent sinking.

There are no later developments in the Ross abduction case. Christopher Wooster, who was arrested on suspicion of complicity in the transaction, was discharged yesterday morning.

MISSOURI.

Republicans of the State Invite the Co-operation of Honest Men of all Parties to Join in the Overthrow of a bad State Government.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The Republican State Central Committee held two sessions here to-day. There was a pretty full attendance, and after a free interchange of views regarding the present political situation of the State, resolutions were adopted declaring that the present deplorable condition of affairs merits the serious attention of all good citizens, irrespective of party, and to bring about the reform that is imperatively demanded, they invite the co-operation of all persons and organizations, of whatever political faith, to that end. They also pledge themselves, as representatives of the Republican party, to recommend to its members to support such movement or organizations as look to the accomplishment of good government in Missouri. They endorse the resolutions passed by the Republican members of the Legislature last March, recommend to the committees in the Congressional districts and counties to act as they deem best in matters coming before them, preserving intact the organization of the Republican party, and declare that in all fundamental principles they are Republicans, but as the issues now paramount are State issues and State safety, they are willing to forego present partizan advantage for the public good.

CASUALTIES.

Six Laborers Drowned in the Wabash River.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 23.—A boat was capsized on the Wabash, near Grand Chain, at noon to-day, and six out of fifteen men were drowned. They were laborers on the improvement of the river.

James Waugh, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a son of a captain in the Revolutionary war, died in Greensville on Saturday, 18th inst., aged eighty-six years

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1874.

THE Democracy are getting measured for butternut coats again.

IS THE ghost of JOB at present editing the New York *Tribune*? That paper seems to be covered all over with boils.

IT BEGINS to look as though there would be strong demand for a mutual consolation society among the back-payters, presently.

WIT is the result of a species of inspiration. No writer can deliberately sit down and grind out good things to order—as witness the columns of the Brooklyn *Argus*.

THESE "White Leagues" that are forming throughout the Southern States are second only in their diabolism to the original conspiracy against the Union.

THE New York *World* is not particularly tall, as respects intellectual and moral stature; but it must be confessed that it has a considerable girth of abdomen. It is also quite bellicose.

A GRATUITOUS prescription for the New York *World* and Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "A table-spoonful of soothing syrup before each meal, and a piece of ice regularly applied to the temples at bed time."

POLITICALLY speaking, the possum, that marsupial of wondrous prehensile power, is losing its tail hold. The Bourbons see that the hypocrisy of 1872 cannot be played over again, and hence the old ideas of Democracy before the war are again being made the rallying cry of the party.

AN immitigable Bourbon contemporary says: "It is well known that the most exhaustive occupation is brain-work. The higher the object sought for in the scale of knowledge the greater is the outlay of force necessary to gain it." All this may be true enough; but what has it to do with the conduct or contents of that paper?

ELSEWHERE in this issue we give the result of the suit in the famous case of TURNBULL *versus* PARDEE *et al*, which has been pending in the courts of this State for two years, and which involved the title to coal lands in Luzerne county valued at some forty millions of dollars. The story of the adventures of the defeated claimant reads like an exciting romance.

A LITTLE discretion in the use of exclamations would sometimes prevent ludicrous mistakes. At the Round Lake camp meeting, a day or two ago, one good brother observed: "We are surrounded with idols," whereupon another instantly shouted "Hallelujah!" And this, generally speaking, is the response of the Democratic fold to the Indiana repudiation resolution.

THE loves of the antediluvians. ALECK STEPHENS and BOB TOOMBS, who were lately at swords points, have just united in a published card announcing their reconciliation, stating "that the cordial friendship which has for nearly forty years bound them together by a tie as strong as brotherly attachment, until this short interruption, is again perfectly restored." How very pathetic!

FULLY a month ago we stated that the bill which passed Congress, conferring additional jurisdiction on the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, was a commercial law, and did not apply to the press at all. The Grand Jury of that District having, now, so held it, what becomes of the vast amount of indignation wasted by the "independent" press upon the author and supporters of that measure?

THE Ohio crusaders have just bethought them of a half-forgotten statute of that State, providing for the appointment of inspectors to test liquors, and empowering them to destroy all that are adulterated, and Governor ALLEN has been requested to have the enactment carried into practical effect. This, now, is a step in the direction of practical reform. Abolish the adulteration of liquors, and you abolish seven-tenths of the liquor saloons throughout the country.

WITH respect to the growing complaints in several of the Executive departments of the government at Washington that business is falling behind hand, owing to the reduction of the clerical forces by Congress, would it not be well to lengthen the hours of service for the employees? If eight hours is too little for hard working men, it is certainly not too little for these government officials at Washington. Probably the clerical expenses of the country might be reduced one-half, if a full day's work were secured from all the various employees.

ENGLISH capitalists are beginning to class foreign stocks among speculative investments, rather than among first-class securities yielding a steady income; and no wonder, seeing that out of thirty-nine national borrowers of British money, eleven countries or States have proved to be unable to pay interest, in due words, have defaulted. Of these, nine have become defaulters during the past ten years. About $40,000,000 of stock are redeemed annually. At this rate it would require very close to one hundred years to redeem the total amount now quoted at the stock board.

A STATEMENT of the gross earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company during the first six months of the present year has just been published. The receipts on all the lines east of this city have been $18,031,866, the expenses have been $11,809,073, and the net earnings $6,204,793. The gross earnings have fallen off, as compared with 1873, over a million and a half, owing to the dull times; but the expenses have been reduced nearly three millions, so that the net earnings show an increase of $1,380,422. Should the unexpired portion of the year present as favorable a showing, the increase for 1874 will amount to upwards of two and three-quarter millions of dollars.

BY THE act of Congress of June 18, 1874, it was provided that certain prints and labels might be registered at the Patent Office and need not be entered under the copyright law. The Commissioner of Patents has just issued a circular explanatory of said act. He says that by the word "print," as used, is meant any device, picture, word or words, figure or figures (not a trade mark) impressed or stamped directly upon articles of manufacture to denote the name of the manufacturer or place of manufacture, style of goods or other matter. By the word "label," is meant a slip or piece of paper or other material to be attached in any manner to manufactured articles, or to bottles, boxes or packages containing them, and bearing an inscription; as, for example, the name of the manufacturer, place of manufacture, etc. By the words, "articles of manufacture," to which such print or label is applicable, is meant all saleable commodities produced by hand, machinery or art. But no such print or label can be registered unless it properly belong to an article of commerce, nor can such print or label be registered when it amounts in law to a technical trade mark. The certificate of the registration is to continue in force for twenty-eight years, and the fee for registration of a print or label is six dollars. These rulings are of general interest and importance.

WHAT is the reason that the Democracy are so fiercely opposed to the mixed school, hotel and church clause of the Civil Rights bill? Two years ago this month, HORACE GREELEY delivered a political address at Poughkeepsie, New York, in the course of which, referring to the question of the colored man's citizenship, with its accompanying privileges and duties, he said:

"I trust the day is not far distant when their common rights to any public conveyance and in public meetings and institutions will be recognized, as they were not recognized of old, and as they are but imperfectly recognized still. I hope the time will come when our educational institutions and seminaries will be open to men of all races, with a freedom, with a hospitality which has never yet been enjoyed. I trust the time will come when no man's color will exclude him from any church or any religious organization whatever. So then, I say with regard to our common schools, where a rural district contains but twenty-five or thirty families, it is simply impossible, where two or three of those are colored, to have separate schools; and, in those cases, to say that black children shall not go to school with white children is to say they shall not have any school whatever."

Not long after the delivery of this address the Democratic party formally nominated its author for the Presidency of the United States, and supported him faithfully until the close of the campaign Were they hypocrites then—or are they reactionists now?

THE annual intercollegiate boat races never before awakened such general and lively interest in the public as they have done this summer. One cause of this increased interest in the contest may have been the more central or conspicuous locality in which the contest took place. Everybody in the country knows the geographical position of Saratoga even to its latitude and longitude, one may fancy, and the famous watering place besides possesses a certain national recognition as the place whither the tribes go up for relaxation and amusement; while the streams and lakes of New England whereon the races were formerly celebrated, however well known, seemed out of the world or in a far-away corner of it to all people living west of Hudson river. Then, the increased interest taken in the subject by the public is the natural consequence of the more lively interest with which it is regarded by the students in the colleges. Boating has become a recognized feature of college life wherever there is sufficient water for the business; indeed, even a slight dampness is sometimes made to answer, as MR. LINCOLN said of his gunboats. Discussed and practiced in the colleges, it is of course talked about and looked forward to in the academies or high schools by the boys who are preparing for college. Thus the parents and other relatives of such boys are inoculated more or less with the boating fever; they kindle the flame in others, and a considerable public having been thus prepared to think of the annual contest with some interest, the newspapers come forward not only to gratify, but to stimulate and spread the feeling. At any rate, within the last few years, boating has grown into a real American interest, the change from indifference having taken place so rapidly that members of the older generation may occasionally be heard to express a certain wonder at the revolution, as if invested with a little mystery. They are ready to say with SCHILLER: "*Sie war nicht in dem Thal geboren, Man wusste nicht woher sie kam.*"

And a good many of the older generation, and some, also, of the younger, may be heard to revile the new enthusiasm, or, if of gloomy tendencies, they bewail the waste of time and energy which it involves. They are apt to class boating with the so-called "national game," and to express deep regret that fine young fellows are encouraged, by people who should know better, to squander the precious years of young manhood in exercises from which they derive little if any good, yea, rather much harm. As to base ball, the censors of whom we write may even refuse to dwell on the subject, or they may dismiss it with the contemptuous remark that perhaps it may be allowed as the pastime of men who are not capable of devising or enjoying any more rational or useful amusement. But boating, especially college boating for victory, they cannot help denouncing, because it consumes the time of lads qualified for better things, if their residence at a seat of learning is a sham. That they acquire in boating they have, generally speaking, no opportunities of practicing in after life. Hence time which they might spend in mastering a language or two or some noble science, they spend in the development of mere rude muscle. But this, we are told, is not the worst. The mere cultivation of muscular vigor and endurance, for their own sake, the laborious development of the physical powers which alone enable a young man to win a boat-race tends, they argue, to imbrute the man, to destroy or deaden his finer susceptibilities and thus to lay the foundations of such a character as would have been abhorred even in Athens of old. Yet some foolish parents fancy that in encouraging such exercises they are stimulating their sons to acquire a Greek education. As to the effect of boat racing on the health there is hardly room for difference of opinion in this country. Even in England physicians seem fast getting to agree in the judgement that a majority of those who systematically and thoroughly train for the university race are injured in constitution, and the American climate, American temperament and American habits unite to make such exercises perilous.

There may be some little extravagance in the extreme hostility with which some regard boating. Probably we may expect the rage which seems to be growing in favor of the sport to prove a transient fashion, soon to give place to something else. Certainly there is not a little affectation in the enthusiasm in many cases. The thing affected is hardly of home growth. Boatracing is an English institution, got up and encouraged to cultivate an art without which the Englishman would be confined forever in his little island. Americans, as a continental people, are not likely for any long time to adopt an English custom so unappropriate to their geographical position. They will probably rest satisfied with such skill in the art as suffices for agreeable "water promenades" and healthful exercise of the muscles.

AN INTERESTING development in French affairs, reported yesterday by cable, is President MACMAHON'S formal declaration of his resolution not to participate in the adoption of any measures for the constitution of a definitive Republic. In his own judgment, he was not placed in power in order to restore either the monarchy or the empire, and still less to establish a Republic as the permanent government of the country. He is therefore wholly hostile to M. CASIMIR PERIER'S proposition, which, he thinks, would isolate him from the Conservatives who elected him to his present office and by whose aid he wishes to exercise it. Farther, the President fears that the proclamation of the Republic might disturb order and peace. Evidently MACMAHON fully believes in the Septennate as the only thing at present practicable, and he becomes every day more urgent in demanding the organization of his own powers as its chief. When a few days ago referring to French affairs we mentioned what was expected to be the policy of the Left, in case M. PERIER'S Republican proposition should be rejected. What was then mere conjecture is now known to be fact. According to the dispatches of yesterday, the Left have agreed, if M. PERIER'S bill shall be rejected, to propose the dissolution of the Assembly on the 25th of August, to be followed by general elections on the 6th of September and by the meeting of the new Assembly on the 28th of the same month. As was stated the other day, Republicans hope that by a combination of the Centres this proposition may be adopted. Though refusing to forward or participate in such a measure, a measure almost certain to secure a Legislature largely Republican, the President if really loyal to the country rather than to a party, could hardly help accepting the fact and he could not disregard it without at the same time assuming dictatorial powers. If PERIER'S bill having been rejected, if the motion for a dissolution of the Assembly should not be carried, then probably the Assembly will adjourn for a considerable period.

POSSIBLY there are persons who find Mr. BEECHER'S first response to the TILTON affidavit altogether convincing and satisfactory. We suppose, however, that to the general popular judgment considerably fuller and more detailed explanations seem required entirely to remove the impression produced by the TILTON statement. For one thing, Mr. BEECHER is somewhat dependent upon and subjection to his committee of investigation are so singular under the circumstances as to excite simple wonder. Mere truth being all that is needed to vindicate innocence, is HENRY WARD BEECHER the man to call on a committee to aid him in drawing up his defense? Nor is the wonder less, in connection with the constitution of the committee, all parishioners of the maligned pastor, and one of them a famous FISK-Erie attorney, who is much wronged by report if he is not rather unscrupulous. Certainly Mr. BEECHER would have done much better if he had stood forth in his own vindication without such backing. Then why in the name of shrewdness put forward Mrs. TILTON as the person especially calling for defense at the hands of the calumniated preacher? Undoubtedly even the most gallant and chivalrous portion of the public, taking the situation into account, would have pardoned Mr. BEECHER cheerfully, if he had seemed too much concerned about his own case to think primarily of the lady's. The place assigned Mrs. TILTON in the document may have been suggested by manly spirit, but it looks like the artifice of a lawyer taking advantage of a popular sentiment as an opening to the mind of a jury. These are obvious weak points in the response; which, however, need not, and, as we may trust, will not interfere with the effect of the more perfect and entirely conclusive refutation of the affidavit yet to appear.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

This is the era of double-ender Democratic platforms.

The manufacture of "third-term" stock goes on but slowly.

Don't believe all you hear in Brooklyn, or about it, just now.

It looks as though woman-suffrage would be defeated in Michigan.

We do not know why it is, but whenever we hear a bird sing, we think it is talking to God.

The trouble with the Democracy is, they are all leaders, with nobody and nothing to lead.

Woodhull, the infamous, will unquestionably take lecturing advantage of this sad scandal.

A colored church in Richmond, Va., has upwards of three thousand members and thirty deacons.

"Publishing a nonpareil paper in a long primer town," was what did the business for a Kansas editor.

General Butler protests that he is not a permanent Freedmen's savings bank, and we believe him.

With respect to that Brooklyn sorrow, remember the old proverb: "One story is good until the other is told."

The "White League" programme means a war of races. It is a proposition to organize anarchy, bloodshed and ruin.

A Kansas paper speaks highly of Pope's "Course of Time." Pollock's "Essay on Man" was also a fine production.

You can not put a telegraph line along a railroad if the railroad company refuses to permit you to put it there. That's the decision.

The Democracy propose, with all their old spirit, to bark away at the same hole where they have been yelping for the last thirteen years.

An effort is about to be made by the Methodists to reunite the sections of their church which broke asunder on the question of slavery.

A Convention of Life Insurance Agents in the Southern States will assemble at the Bath Alum Springs, Virginia, on Wednesday, August 19.

The little end of nothing. Three cents a bushel is the rate for corn from Chicago to Buffalo, and they are still launching new vessels at Cleveland.

Maryland is becoming Republicanized. Twenty out of twenty-seven districts in that State have just given majorities against the sale of liquor.

When the time comes round for the country to look out for another guide and friend, it may discard Codlin, but it certainly will not employ Short.

The Governor of Kentucky is importuned to convene the Legislature in extra session to pass a stay law. Reason: The distress resulting from drought.

Of an all-absorbing subject it is just now well to remember that the larger and whiter the mark, the greater the temptation to fire at it, the easier to hit it.

When the white people of the South accord to the negro in good faith all his political and civil rights, the strife between them will cease. Not before.

Nota Bene. A barrel of beans was the other day shipped from New York to the Grand Duke of Russia. We are not told whether a barrel of pork accompanied it.

The *National Crop Reporter* has suspended publication. It was started at Jacksonville, Ill., about two years ago, and was subsequently removed to Indianapolis.

A Western paper speaks of the removal of "a wolf-tooth from the mouth of a horse which measured over four inches in length," but it omits to give the length of the tooth.

Some of the returned currency is in a similar condition to that of the Bourbon press—it is so unwholesome that it is probable a deodorizing process will soon become necessary.

A verbatim report of a recent marriage ceremony in Iowa: "Join your right hands. Do you want one another?" "Yes." "Well, then, *have* one another. You are man and wife."

Is Custar's expedition in danger? Nearly all of the Sioux warriors have disappeared from their reservations, and it is thought that they are massing in front of the expeditionary column.

The way in which the Democratic press waltzes in and waltzes out in the mazy dance of politics, with its coat-tails well gathered up, so as not to brush against anything, is, to say the least, remarkable.

By the laws of the State of Maryland, every regiment is obliged to spend from eight to ten days annually in a camp of instruction. This year the camp is located at Long Branch, and a great time is being had.

The Chairman of the Indiana Democratic Committee on Resolutions, at the late Convention, was Graham N. Fitch, an old-fashioned Democrat, who was invited to leave the United States Senate when the war broke out.

The formation of a street car drivers' union is the newest illustration of the mistaken light in which the relations of capital and labor are regarded by those whose wages are not as high as they would like them to be.

The New York *Times* thinks it is "remarkable that so enlightened and liberal a college as Yale should still require all its professors to be ministers of the gospel." Yale has fifty professors, only nine of whom are ministers.

"After many days of arid dessication, the vapory captains marshaled their thunder ing hosts and poured out upon scorching humanity and the thoroughly incinnerated vegetation a few inches of *aqua pluvialis*:" and that's the way in which a Western journal describes the advent of the recent rains.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen (Florence Percy,) is now on the editorial staff of the Portland, Maine, *Advertiser*.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will spend the remainder of the summer, and preach, at the Twin Mountain House, New Hampshire.

Treasurer Raines, of New York, is reported to have recovered his mental faculties, and will shortly resume his official duties.

The widow of ex-Congressman Mellish, of New York, has been appointed a nine hundred dollar counter in the currency division of the Treasury Department.

A New York journal speaks of the death of Samuel Williston "in the village of East Hampton, which he founded on Saturday, in the eightieth year of his age," "—a remarkable instance of a prosperous town "born in a day."

"The young man who swallowed a fork," says the *Reppl*, "has just expired. He was the son of a farmer in Burgundy, to whose house he had gone on leaving Paris. The *post mortem* examination showed that he had been poisoned by the oxidation of the metal."

Let the eagle scream: Howard Paul says there are not more than four presentable clever leading ladies on the English stage. Boucicault says: "Not in London is there an actress equal to Miss Clara Morris, and there is not a Fanny Davenport in the length and breadth of the United Kingdom."

H. M. Stanley has addressed a letter to an English gentleman in answer to the question whether he is of the same opinion as the late Dr. Livingstone, respecting the use of spirituous liquors by travelers. Mr. Stanley replies to the effect that a man who needs the support of such liquors is unfit to travel in Africa, and that a drunkard cannot stand a tropical climate.

Death and taxes are generally looked upon as difficult things to dodge. Here is the case of a man who thinks he has solved half of the problem: "A Hartford man has circumvented the tax-gatherers by building his house on Little River, where he is rearing a family of several children. His dwelling is a second-story and attic tenement, with chimney, veranda and everything complete. It is said that he actually adopted the plan to avoid taxation.

The Devil Whisky.

(From Mr. Medill's Correspondence Chicago Tribune.)

Whisky is the devil that makes the mischief wherever it is tolerated, whether in America, England, Ireland or Scotland. There are 200,000,000 of people in Europe, outside of Great Britain and Russia, who drink nothing stronger than wine or beer; and, among all that vast mass, outnumbering the population of the United States five times, there is less drunkenness, and fewer arrests made on charges of "drunk and disorderly," than in the single city of Chicago, which contains not one-tenth the wealth of their population. This is an absolute fact—a naked truth—which it would be well for both liquor advocates and prohibitionists to turn over in their minds, digest well, and draw rational conclusion therefrom. A crusade against whisky as a beverage would be a legitimate and beneficent war, which, if crowned with success by the extirpation of the accursed fluid from the entire Union, would be a most inestimable public blessing. As a temperance measure, the tax 2on whisky should be quadrupled, while that on light wine should be reduced to one-fourth of existing imposts.

A FORTY MILLION LAWSUIT.

The Great Case of Turnbull vs. Pardee Decided.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., Tuesday, July 21, 1874.

The great $40,000,000 coal land lawsuit of Turnbull vs. Pardee and others, which has been pending in this State for two years, has been decided in favor of the defendants, under the provision of the law of Pennsylvania governing the gaining of title to land by Treasurer's sale for arrears of taxes.

The question at stake was the title of several thousand acres of land in lower Luzerne county, rich in deposits of coal, held by the defendants, and claimed by James Turnbull, as the heir of Alexander and James Turnbull deceased. The land is in the heart of the coal fields, and was the property of the Turnbull family, once prominent in Philadelphia, long before it was known to contain coal. The last Turnbull in whom the title rested was James Turnbull, deceased, father, of the claimant. He neglected to keep the taxes on it paid, and it was sold at Treasurer's sale. The property subsequently came into the hands of Oris Pardee and other great capitalists. The father of the plaintiff died in Philadelphia about forty years ago, before the great value of the land was known. He left a divorced wife and the plaintiff, then a mere child. Some time after the death of his father, young Turnbull went to sea. His mother, in 1852, believing that her son was rightful owner of the land in Luzerne county, made efforts to have the claim substantiated. She found a friend and adviser in O. H. Wheeler, Esq., then a lawyer in this place. He shared her belief in the justice of her son's claim, and recommended an ejectment suit to recover. It being necessary to find the missing heir before anything could be done, they commenced a search for him. For twenty years they sought and waited anxiously to hear of his whereabouts. Finally, in 1871, they heard of him in Mazatlan, Mexico. He was summoned home, and arrived in Philodelphia early in 1872.

His career had been one of constant danger and hardship. On his first voyage he was shipwrecked. With eight companions he floated for nine days on the ocean in an open boat. It was picked up near the Island of St. Thomas, with all its inmates dead but Turnbull. Recovering from this voyage, he went to Central America, and, in 1849, to California. He remained there a year or two, and made considerable money, adhering to a resolution he made when he left hame to touch no intoxicating drink and never to gamble. Leaving California, he went to Mexico, engaging in the construction of a canal at Mazatlan. While there he was robbed several times, and was once left for dead, with twelve daggers sticking in him, by a gang of Mexicans, who robbed him. On the way from California to Mexico he was the victim of a steamboat explosion, in which over a hundred were killed, he being one of a very few who escaped. He was several times shipwrecked, but lived to answer the summons to come home and prove his claim to immense wealth. He worked faithfully in his cause, but takes his defeat philosophically.

STATE NEWS.

The Lebanon county fair will be held on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of September.

Cumberland county has an eleven-year-old girl who pulls the scales down to 168 pounds.

John Ward, aged seventeen, was drowned at Ashland, Schuylkill county, on Tuesday, while bathing.

Mrs. Koch, of Allentown, fell down stairs, last week, and died from her injuries on the night of the 20th.

Mrs. Mary McComsey, aged eighty-three years, died suddenly, of apoplexy, in Lancaster on the 22d inst.

The corner-stone of the new Evangelical church edifice at Litiz, Lancaster county, will be laid on Sunday next.

Philip Hoffman, of Mifflin township, Lycoming county, fell into a well on Tuesday morning, and was instantly killed.

The *Franklin Repository* printing establishment, at Chambersburg, is advertised to be sold by the sheriff, on the 7th of August.

A Bellefonte man keeps a pet rattlesnake tied in his front yard, to keep away lightning-rod men, sewing machine agents and book peddlers.

Something new: The corner-stone of a new Methodist Episcopal church was laid at Shrewsbury, York county, recently, with Masonic honors.

A German boy of seven years, named Keres, was drowned in Lower Merrion township, Montgomery county, on the 20th inst., by falling into the river.

A young boy named Gaffney, of Cambria borough, shot himself through the body on Monday, while "fooling" with a revolver. His wound will not prove fatal.

A little girl in Reading has just died from the effects of having her ears pierced. This announcement is not expected, however, to stop the sale of earrings.

Major Jos. O. Archambault, the lastone of the private suite that followed Napoleon Bonapart to St. Helena, died in Philadelphia on the 3d inst., aged seventy-eight years.

Hon. Henry Fulton, elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania from York county in 1849, died at his residence in Hopewell township, on the 14th inst., aged seventy-five years.

The cornerstone of a new Catholic Church was laid at Dunmore, Luzerne county, on Sunday, with imposing ceremonies. Eight thousand people were in attendance.

At Mann's axe factory, near Lewistown, a young man named Bell was assisting to move a grindstone a few days ago. It fell against him through some accident, producing injuries from which he died shortly after it occurred.

A four month old infant of Ann Bloden, colored, of West Chester, died suddenly on the 19th inst., and its mother accused a girl living in the house of having poisoned it. An analysation of the stomach failed to reveal any traces of poison.

The oats crop is now about ripe in Bucks county, and quite a number of fields were cut during the close of last week. The growth is generally short, or no more than medium, but farmers say that the heads are well filled, and there is likely to be at least an average yield.

An unknown villain attempted, on Sunday evening last, to abduct a little daughter, twelve years of age, of Mr. Daniel Frunk. He seized the child near the factory of Wm. Hoagland Speed Sheet Iron Works, and when her screams brought assistance, and the ruffian fled and escaped.

The Lebanon *Courier* has her now: An old widow of the war of 1812, eighty-three years of age, residing in East Hanover township, did the work of a full hand in the harvest field, in raking and binding, last week. It being proposed to her to take a dance, she at once consented, remarking that the greatest day don't know how to enjoy that exercise.

There is a most unfortunate boy in Philadelphia who has lost his cane in a street car. He is a black boy, and is silver-headed. Doubtless, his ebon curls have been smitten by the hand of sudden grief at his loss and have been silvered into gray in a single night. Here is the appeal for help in the *Ledger*: "Lost, on Saturday, July 19, in car No. 100, of Lancaster and Fairmount branch of the Chestnut and Walnut street cars, a black, silver-headed boy's cane. A liberal reward if left, etc."

The Uniontown *Standard* says: It is a singular circumstance, in the case of the sad accident that happened to the child of Mr. Barnett, of Menallen township, last Thursday (she having been caught in a window and strangled), that the grief-stricken father also mourns the loss of two children by drowning, and another smothered to death. The last event was too heart-rending to longer endure, and the overtaxed mother, sinking under the extreme pressure, yielded to an aberration of the mind, from which she has not fully recovered.

Dr. Henry Coppee has tendered his resignation as President of Lehigh University, as previously stated in our columns; but the Trustees of the institution hold the matter under advisement, and will consent to accept it only on condition that he will retain his connection with it as a professor or lecturer on those branches of literature and philosophy in which he is so eminently qualified as a teacher. President Coppee has occupied the honorable position from which he now wishes to withdraw ever since the foundation of the university, a period of eight years, and in view of the splendid record he has made in that time as a teacher, executive officer and scientist, reflecting honor on the institution over whose destinies he has presided, no less than on himself, it is not strange that the Trustees are reluctant to see him disconnect himself with it.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* of the 22d inst., says: On Monday last, at No. 23 Parham street, Mary Sullivan died, having attained the unusually great age of one hundred and seven years. The date of her birth is well authenticated. She was born in the parish of Kilgarvan, county of Kerry, Ireland, in the year 1767. She was the oldest of a family of six daughters and one son, all of whom, except herself, died many years ago. She has always been remarkably healthy, retaining all her bodily senses and mental faculties unimpaired up to the time of her death, which was occasioned by a cancerous affection of the foot, from which she has been suffering for the past two years. In her habits she was strictly temperate, using no stimulants except tea and coffee, nor tobacco in any form. She had suffered no sickness until attacked by the malady which ended her existence. Her grand-daughter brought her to this country in 1857, against the remonstrances of friends, who believed the voyage would prove fatal to one in her years. Since coming to this city she has regularly walked several squares to the Catholic church, of which she was a devout member.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, JR., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

A Standard Article Everywhere.

It is a long way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, but in all the vast area lying within those boundaries there is not a city, a town, village, settlement or camp where Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not well known and in great demand. It is the great household medicine of the American people, and is taken everywhere as a safeguard against epidemics and endemics, as a remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness and irregularities of the bowels, as a cure for chills and fever and rheumatic ailments, as a sedative in nervous cases, as a wholesome ecbinetant in hypochondria, and as a general invigorant and restorative. To the weak and drooping it imparts strength and vitality, bracing the relaxed nerves and rousing all the latent energies of the system. For twenty years it has been the standard tonic and corrective of the Western world.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

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SPARKLING SODA WATER.

The Frost King takes the lead for drawing a nice, cool, delicious and

SPARKLING GLASS OF SODA,

without fear of lead poisoning, and made from pure fruit syrups. The Frost King Soda Apparatus of Joseph Brown, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, cannot be equalled in the city.
All the leading patent and proprietary medicines of worth, together with a fine assortment of imported Perfumery, Toilet Waters, Cosmetics, Combs and Hair Brushes, constantly on hand, in endless variety. Remember the place,

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

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Pennsylvania Female College,
FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,

Opens WEDNESDAY, September 16th. Offers first class advantages for education, and a beautiful College Home. Course of instruction liberal, and studies conducted by teachers of large experience. Natural science taught after approved method of best scientific schools for young men. Laboratory for students' practice in daily use. Sunday exercises. Special attention given to THOROUGHNESS in musical training. Fundamental instruction. Music free to all. Partial Course Students received. Diplomas given on completion of course.
JAS. BLACK, D.D.,
MWF President of Faculty.

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English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Nos. 7 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when circulars will be given them. MWF

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA. (For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9. Location healthful; grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Classics, Mathematics, Engineering, Civil and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of the pupils. For Circulars address CHARLES H. FAULSON, Esq., 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

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Summer Resort.

"BELMONT"

Will be opened on the 1ST OF JUNE for the reception of guests. Those desiring to spend the Summer months pleasantly cannot find a more favorable place. Apply to or address

T. W. SHOEMAKER,
EBENSBURG, PA.

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Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.

Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished, including best spring beds, mattresses, &c. Rooms many of them large and airy, and all command a fine view of the sea breeze, about one square from the beach and bath houses, and central to all points of attraction on the Island. Circulars and Cards with cut of the house, and full particulars sent upon application.
Coach at Depot and Steamboat Landing.
Terms moderate.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
W. W. GREEN,
H. L. CARPENTER.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cresson Springs, Cambria County, Pa.,

Will open for the reception of guests JUNE 17TH, 1874. For other information address
GEORGE W. MULLIN,
Proprietor Mountain House,
Or St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.

1874.
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SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

STATIONERY!

Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc
ENVELOPES,

All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to parties buying in large quantities.
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Butler County Collecting and Real Estate Agency,
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MARK G. McCASLIN, Attorney-at-Law,
GENERAL AGENT, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

Collections made in all parts of Butler County, Money promptly Remitted by Draft. Suits Defended or Prosecuted, Liens Filed, Oil Lands Bought and Sold, and a General Law and Real Estate Business Transacted. Special attention given to Old Claims.
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PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
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Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS
Marked Down to Close Out!
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Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.

James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal

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Union Banking Co
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PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.

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Refer by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 Broadway; P. B. Veiller, 101 Wall street; D. P. Montague, of Spence, Montague & Co.; E. G. Pearl, of Pearl & Co., 19 New street; E. S. Munroe & Co., 36 Broad street; C. F. Davenport, 67 Exchange place; E. K. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

HAZARD & MONTAGUE,
6 Broad street, New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 23, 1874.

Local finances continue very dull. Bankers say they never experienced so little demand for money as at present. This only refers to the regular commercial demand for accommodations in the way of legitimate business.

There is a good deal of paper offered in the open market at 12 and 15 per cent., but it is of a class made by parties not known to be in good standing, or irregular operators, and is made in all sorts of transactions, most of them of very speculative character.

The banks are making the usual advances to their regular customers, but this does not employ all the loanable funds in their hands. This condition of affairs will probably continue for five or six weeks to come.

—The *Bulletin*, whose conservative tendencies are well-known, has the following editorial on the relation of specie to the trade of the country, and concerning the advantages of a secure paper currency over one of coin, which we think worthy of reproduction for the benefit our friends who see safty in nothing but gold and silver.

The *Tribune* says: "While Great Britain has six hundred million dollars worth of genuine gold and silver money, and France has even a greater sum, we of the United States use nothing as money but about eight hundred million dollars in promises to pay money, which promises have for nearly thirteen years been at a discount, though our country produces annually more gold and silver than any other in the world.

The difference between England and the United States is, that we have the commodities and property wherewith to pay the promises; whereas, England and France are so much poorer in commodities and property than they would have been had they not had so much capital in golden tokens. If we turn several hundred millions of our products into gold and silver, merely to be handled around in making our bargains, we shall be so much poorer in all those things that constitute true wealth and that minister directly to our enjoyment. Gold and silver coin are not true wealth: they are but the mechanician's costly tools by which we transfer our wealth. This instrument of exchanges, strange to say, is adopted in preference to all others because it costs more labor to produce it and because there is less exchange of labor cost for being produced than in the case of any other instrument. We are coming to the conclusion that the medium of exchanges should cost as little as possible, rather than as much as possible. We are becoming too sensible to insist that we pay for our bushel of wheat shall be in an amount of a certain metal which it costs as much to produce as one of hundred bushels of wheat does. We are quite willing to accept a written promise on a piece of paper to pay a given amount, so long as we know that the subscriber to that promise has the property which will enable him to make his promise good. In short, the public of the United States have reached the very sensible conclusion that a currency which will enable them to get their money's worth is all they want; and this being secured, they are almost indifferent about the so-called "intrinsic value" of money, about which theorists have so much to say, and on which nations waste just in proportion to their adherence to barbaric usages and ideas. The *Tribune* may as well long for the return of the good old times of hand-looms and stage coaches as for the return in this country to the general use of a specie currency. In this matter, our people have made a vast stride ahead, through a bad political, as evident, and without any definite theoretic idea of what they were doing; and the world will steadily follow them in the path of common sense, and dogma shall go to the wall."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 23, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	110	110	109¾	110
U. S. 6's, 1881	119¾					
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118					118¾
5-20's, 1862	115¾				X.	116
5-20's, 1864	115¾					116¼
5-20's, 1865	115¾					116¼
5-20's, 1865, new	115¾					116¾
5-20's, 1867	117					117
5-20's, 1868	117¼					117¼
10-40's	112¾					113
6's, currency	119					119¼
Currency 6's	117½					117½
New 5 per cents	115¾					115¾
5's registered, 1867	115¾					115¾
Western Union Tel	74¾	74¾	75	75¼	75¼	75¼
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Panama						
Adams Express	107					107½
Wells-Fargo Express	74					74¼
American Express	60½					60¾
United States Express	67¾					68
New York Central	99¼					99¾
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	31¾	31¾
Michigan Central	92					92
Michigan Southern	71¾	72	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
Illinois Central	95	97				97
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾				87¾
Chicago & Northw'n com	37	37¾	37¾	37¾	38¼	38¼
Do. preferred	55¾	55¾			55¾	55¾
Rock Island	94¾	95			95¼	95¼
Fort Wayne	92¾	93			93¾	93¾
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾	25¾			25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	1	93¼			2	2
Hannibal & St. Joseph	2	93¼			2	2
Do. preferred	3	93¼			3	3
Harlem	124					125
Hannibal & St. Joe	23					23
C. C. & I. C	17	17¾				17¾
South Carolina, April	17	17¾				17
Do. July						93
Missouri 6's						93

—Hazard & Montague, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on 100 shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 30 days, $300@400; 60 days, $400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

	Puts, Below Market.	Calls, Above Market.
June 15, 1874	½@¾	½@¾
Gold, 30 days for $50	½@¾	½@¾
Gold, 60 days for $100	at m'kt	at m'kt
Gold, 60 days for $100	2 @2½	75 c
Western U. Telegraph	2 @2½	2 @2½
Pacific Mail	2 @2½	2 @2½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	2 @2½	2 @2½
Harlem	2½@3	3 @4
Erie	2½@3	3 @3½
Lake Shore	2 @3	3 @3½
Northwestern	2 @2½	2½@3½
Rock Island	1½@2	2 @3
M. & St. Paul	1½@2	2 @3
Wabash	1½@2½	2½@3
Ohio & Mississippi	1 @2½	2 @2½
Union Pacific	1 @1½	2 @2½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	2 @2½	2½@3
C. C. & I. C	1½@2	2 @2½
Our commission buying puts or calls— every 100 shares		$6 25
Our commission buying straddles—every 100 shares		12 50

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, July 23, 1874.

Trade was moderate to-day among wholesale merchants. There was a fair degree of activity in groceries, country produce, provisions and flour, while in grain the market was dull and trade, both in jobbing transactions and sales of round lots, was comparatively restricted.

The movement in prices was not marked in any noticeable manner. The tendency of apples, potatoes, berries, and other fruits of the season is downward, but we note no quotable change to-day. Eggs are somewhat lower. In grain firmer prices are maintained. We notice several changes in canned goods quotations, which are given below. In groceries, coffees are firm, in sympathy with the condition of the eastern markets which to-day became active, and advanced ½@¾c per pound. Provisions are steady with hams especially firm.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,425	Apples, bbls	66
Cheese, lbs	500	Corn sks	170
Wheat sks	510	Oats, sks	6,215
Bacon, pcs	950	Bacon, lcs	50
Hay, bales	100	Lard, tes	100
Berries, bkts	600		

The following quotations are rates realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—Transactions in grain were rather limited to-day, without much change in prices. Wheat is a trifle firmer, and we quote: New red winter $1 23@1 25; old do $1 25@1 30; new white $1 22@1 25; old do $1 25@1 30. Oats are firm but unchanged at 65@66c for white, 63@66c for mixed. The receipts of oats for the last four days have been heavy, amounting to 31,840 bushels. Corn is a shade higher, and is fairly quotable at 76@78c for high mixed and yellow, car 82@84c, with very little in market. Rye is steady at $1 05@1 06. Barley is nominal. We note sales as follows:

1 car ear corn, high mixed on track..... 80c
1 car ear corn, high mixed, in elevator.... 81c
1 car oats, mixed, in elevator..... 66c

FLOUR—The market is fairly active, with an active demand for old wheat flours. We quote as follows: St. Louis $8 50@10 50 ₱ bbl; white winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old $7 00@7 25; new do $5 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers, as reported by No. 1 white wheat flour $8 50 ₱ bbl: No. 1 red wheat $7 50; No. 2 red wheat $7 30; in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY—The supply is free, the receipts by rail alone for the two days past being 392 bales. We quote as follows: Prime baled hay $27 00@28 00 from store; $25 00@27 00 on track; and $23 00@25 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay is in light supply in the Allegheny market and prices are as follows: No. 1 timothy $31 00@35 00; No. 2, $25 00@28 00; common to good, $19 00@25 00. Old No. 1 timothy $36 00@40 00; No. 2, $30 00@34 00; common to good $25 00@29 00.

MILL FEED—There is an active market. Bran is steady; we quote at $20 00@20 50 ₱ cwt; middlings are scarce and firm at $1 50@1 60; oil meal $1 50@2 00; chopped feed $1 75@1 85 ₱ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Are still in good supply. Prices are steady at $2 75@3 25 per barrel for choice; $2 00@2 50 for common to good.

BUTTER—The market to-day is steady. We quote at 20@22c for choice yellow; good to prime 16@18c ₱ ₱.

BLACKBERRIES—Are in good supply at $1 00@1 50 ₱ bushel, as to quality and condition. The receipts by river for the past two days are 800 buckets.

BEANS—The market is steady. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 50@2 55; medium $2 25@2 40; fair to good $2 20@2 25.

BELSWAX—We quote prime yellow 31@33c; dark 27@30c ₱ ₱. Demand light.

CHICKENS—Are in fair supply; old 70@75c ₱ pair, as to size. Market good.

CHEESE—The market is fairly active, and prices are steady at 12½@13c for prime Ohio factory; other grades are not in request.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 9@10c ₱ ₱.

EGGS—The market is a little weaker to-day. We quote at 18@20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

POTATOES—The market to-day was well supplied, and prices ranged from $3 50@4 00 per barrel.

TIMOTHY SEED—There is an active demand and prices are firm. We quote at $3 50@3 60 per bush.

GROCERIES.

Contrary to the expectations of the Eastern papers referred to in our report yesterday, the coffee market East became active and excited, and prices advanced ½@¾c ₱ ₱. Whether this will be a speculation or not, it is for the present a fact. There is no change in prices here; a settlement to be made at time of purchase, or on our delivery of the contracts to your agents or bankers in New York. All "puts" and "calls" negotiated by us are signed by members of the New York Stock Exchange, or bankers of acknowledged responsibility and credit.

Refer by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 Broadway; P. B. Veiller, 101 Wall street; D. P. Montague, of Spence, Montague & Co.; E. G. Pearl, of Pearl & Co., 19 New street; E. S. Munroe & Co., 36 Broad street; C. F. Davenport, 67 Exchange place; E. K. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

Green Coffees.			
Fancy	26c	Fancy	24@25c
Choice	25c	Good	23@24c
Prime	24 c	Prime	22 c
Good	23 c	Low grades	21 c
Ordinary	21 c		
Roasted Coffees.			
Rio, in papers	29 c	Java	40@50c
Loose	28c	*Syrups.*	
Roasted Java	40 c	Ex. white drips	@75c
Sugars.		Sugar drips	@65c
Standard A	10¾c	Lower grades	@55c
Standard B	10¼c	*Rice.*	₱ ₱
Standard extra C	10¼c	Choice Carolina	9@9¼c
Standard yellow C	9¾c	Good	@8¾c
Franklin extra C	9¾c	Rangoon	@8 c
American extra C	9¼c	*Raisins.*	
Teas.		Layers ₱ box	2 @3
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Valentia, ₱ ₱	13 @14c
Gunpowder	50c@$1 25	Connecticut	7½@8 c
Imperial	50c@$1 00	Prunes	13½@14c
Japan	55c@$1 00		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market continues active. Hams are very firm, having advanced ½c to 1c in Cincinnati, but we are glad to see that our dealers have adopted the conservative policy of following the upward movements of other markets. Quotations are as follows: Canvassed hams ₱ ₱, logs shoulders, canvassed, ₱ ₱, 9½c; breakfast bacon, clear 15½c; rib 13c; dried beef, canvassed, ₱ ₱, 14c; long cut shoulders, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ ₱, 9½c; rib sides, do, lic; short rib sides, do, 11½c; clear sides, do, 12c; hams, per lb, $23 ₱ pair; prime leaf lard in tes, ₱ ₱, 13½c; refined for summer use, in tes, do, 12½c; 3 ₱ ₱ buckets, do, 13c; buckets, do, 14½c; in 3 ₱ caddies, do, 13½c; in 5 ₱ caddies, do, 13c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 16½c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 16c; in 10 ₱ pails, do, 15½c.

FISH—Dealers report trade in this line moderate, with a good demand for new mackerel. Prices are a little lower, as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Medium do	$5 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$8 00	Lake trout	7 25
No. 1 mess do	25 00	White fish	7 25
Extra No. 1 shore	21 00	Lake herring	5 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Potomac herring, No. 1 bay	6 75
Extra No. 2	14 00	Potomac herring, bbls	7 00
No. 2 bay	12 00	Potomac shad, hlf bbls	7 00
New No. 3	10 00	Potomac shad, hlf bbls	6 50
Georges codfish, ₱ 100			

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 15½@15¾c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction. The markets continue dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained at 90@95c. Sales of small quantities at 90c; medium, 85@90c; No. 2, 80@85c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c ₱ ₱ for prime and 6¼c for medium. Demand active and market firm.

CANNED GOODS.

There has been a very active demand for canned goods during the past few days, especially for peaches. The stock of that fruit here is very light and in the hands of a few leading dealers, who in spectation of a light crop of peaches this year, are looking for an advance in prices. Tomatoes are quite active and the standing is the abundance of the fresh fruit in market. As it is now the season for fall deliveries, good assortments are being placed. The ruling price for such orders is $1 90 in Philadelphia, but we hear of one leading house in this city that is demanding that price some what. The following are prices in detail.

Fruits in Syrups.	₱ bx	Falmouth	
2½ ₱ ₱ California apricots, ₱ doz	$4 75	3 ₱ ₱ golden pumpkin	2 25
2 ₱ ₱ blackberries	2 00	3 ₱ ₱ do	2 25
2 ₱ ₱ blue berries	2 25	3 ₱ ₱ grapes	1 75
2 ₱ ₱ red cherries	2 00	2 ₱ ₱ Marrowfat peas	2 00
2 ₱ ₱ white cherries	2 00	2 ₱ ₱ do do	2 00
2 ₱ ₱ grapes	1 75	2 ₱ ₱ small peas	2 25
2 ₱ ₱ gooseberries	2 00	2 ₱ ₱ stewed tomatoes	2 00
2 ₱ ₱ green gages	3 00	3 ₱ ₱ do	2 10
2 ₱ ₱ damson plums	2 00	*Oysters, Salmon, &c.*	
3 ₱ ₱ peaches	4 25	1 ₱ ₱ California salmon	2 75
3 ₱ ₱ peaches	3 50	1 ₱ ₱ salmon	2 75
3 ₱ ₱ peaches extra	3 75	1 ₱ ₱ do do	4 00
2 ₱ ₱ Cal. Bartl'tt pears	4 25	1 ₱ ₱ Cove oysters	1 25
2 ₱ ₱ pears	2 00	2 ₱ ₱ full	1 15
2 ₱ ₱ pine apple	2 25	1 ₱ ₱ spiced salmon	3 50
2 ₱ ₱ pine apple	1 75	2 ₱ ₱ do do	6 50
2 ₱ ₱ strawberries	2 00	1 ₱ ₱ do light	85
Vegetables.		1 ₱ ₱ do full	1 00
3 ₱ ₱ asparagus	4 00	1 ₱ ₱ spiced oysters	1 12
2 ₱ ₱ lima beans	2 25	lunch	1 50
2 ₱ ₱ string beans	1 40	1 ₱ ₱ do do	2 50
2 ₱ ₱ Winslow's corn	2 40	1 ₱ ₱ clams	2 25
2 ₱ ₱ green corn	2 40	1 ₱ ₱ do do	2 25
2 ₱ ₱ Yarnh corn	2 40	1 ₱ ₱ lobsters	2 15
2 ₱ ₱ Balt'm're corn	2 00	2 ₱ ₱ do do	3 15

TOBACCO.

Under the influence of unfavorable crop reports, the tobacco market is quite active at present, and orders are coming in quite freely in every section of the country. Still there is an advance has been fixed upon by some of the leading manufacturers, who have published their correspondents that it will take place on the 1st of August. Prices in this market have not been quite as active as in the eastern cities, but firm, and an advance may be expected. We quote as follows:

Spun Roll (cut)	70@ 85	Fine Cut Plug, ₱ ₱	55@ 90
Navy	45@ 55	Fine Cut	55@ 90
Solid Twists	45@ 55	Cut and Dry	30@ 50
Quarters	52½	Scotch Snuff	65@ 75
Louisville Navy	50@ 55	Black Snuff	35@ 45
Louisville Cav	50@ 55	Pocket Plug	45@ 60
Virginia Navy	50@ 55	Penn's Sq	41@ 43
Lonsdale Navy	50@ 55	Connecticut	20@ 25
Rough & Ready	50@ 55		00

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says of the market and crop in that vicinity: The state of the market appears to be satisfactory to both buyers and sellers. Comparatively little unpacked tobacco is being bought, because there is a scarcity in the hands of the producers, but what is being brought in by them, commands higher figures than have heretofore been paid. The city dealers buy all that is offered at fair prices, and within a week or two they will be shipping several hundred cases for exportation and the California trade.

The new crop in Lancaster county is coming on slowly. In some of the open lands the seed is set and present a healthy appearance, while in others they look backward and sickly. It is too early yet to estimate what may be the yield, though it is generally conceded that not another year will there be a larger yield than was planted last year. If this is so, it is not likely that the coming crop will exceed the one coming in lieu of the 18,000 cases of last year and the 35,000 cases of 1872.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, July 24, 1874.

REMARKS—The oil market yesterday presented no new features, trade being quiet and dull with no notable alterations in prices from the previous day's quotations. Transactions in crude are limited. In refined there is a shade more firmness, but prices have not quotably changed.

A dispatch from Millerstown, Pa., states that on Wednesday afternoon a well was struck on the Wm. Ellenberger farm, in the new oil belt, which is reported to be flowing at the rate of from five hundred to six hundred barrels per day, and five yesterday morning the Hart & Conkle well struck oil, and was flowing at the rate of about three hundred barrels at ten o'clock.

CRUDE.

The market for crude is dull and unchanged prices. We quote Union and United at 1 @2¼ @1 05, on board cars; other lines, 95c; immediate shipment 92½c; United at wells 72½c. The following sales are reported from

PARKERSBURG, July 21.

1,000 bbls Immediate shipment..... 95 c
1,000 bbls United, at wells..... 71½c
1,000 bbls United, at wells..... 72½c
2,000 bbls United, at wells..... 73 c

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad at 95c per bbl; at wells 53c; market dull.

REFINED.

The market for refined in the East is a shade firmer, which keeps prices steady here. We quote carbon oil in car lots at 9½@10½c f. o. b. cars at works.

New York—The market is a shade firmer, with unchanged prices. Refined is quoted at 12c spot.

Philadelphia—Refined 11¾c spot; August 12c.

OIL BARRELS.

are firmer; city $1 05; we learn of a sale of city made at $1 02, but that is regarded as an outside price; country $1 45@1 50.

TITUSVILLE, July 23.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets opened firm, but closed weaker. On the upper road, the market was at $1 02½@1 05. At Parkers the market was at 71¾@72c for United at the wells, and 90c for immediate shipments. Sales:

1,300 bbls upper road, spot..... $1 05
1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... 1 02½
2,000 bbls Parkers, United, at wells..... 72
1,000 bbls Parkers, United, at wells..... 72½
1,000 bbls Parkers, United, at wells..... 71¾
1,000 bbls Parkers, immediate shipment.. 85

NEW YORK, July 23, closing 22.—The market shows less inclination to sell, with a trifle better prices asked. Refined—2,000 bbls were sold for July at 12c, closing at 12c bid, 12½c asked. July or August; crude in bulk firm at 8c; cases 16½@17c; naptha 75@c. Philadelphia delivery quiet but firm; refined 11¾c bid, 12c asked.

ROUSEVILLE, July 21.—The market is quiet with holders firm at $1 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 23.—The market is quiet at about 90c.

TIDIOUTA, July 22.—The market is quiet at 70c at wells.

OIL CITY, July 23.—The market is dull at $1 00@1 05.

TITUSVILLE, July 23.—The market is quiet, but steady at $1 02½@1 05.

PARKERS, July 23.—United at wells 72½c. The market is quiet with nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The market is quiet; S. W. 11½c; crude 8½c; cases 16c; sales none; futures—August 12c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

JULY 21.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Liberty O W	320
Stevenson	Eagle O W	937
Stevenson	Radiant O W	940
Stevenson	Peerless O W	944
Consignees	Citizens O W	777
McKelvey	Star O W	388
Bushnell	Model O W	468
Total		4,774

JULY 22.

Vandegrift, F&Co.	Citizens O W	160
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	549
Consignees	Citizens O W	388
Fisher Bros	Petrolite O W	389
Stevenson	Radiant O W	951
Stevenson	Eagle O W	943
Stevenson	Liberty O W	322
C F Thomas	Sunbeam O W	243
Total		4,044

Crude Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. and A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 23, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Butler	D M Co, Com'paw	160
Butler	Sone & F, Com'paw	160
Butler	Sone & F, Com'paw	760
Dilks	Warden, F & Co, Phila	2,800
Butler	Lloyd, Phila	2,500
Dilks	Harkness, Phila	1,300
Total		8,040

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 23, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Warden & O	Warden, F & Co, Phila	736
Citizens O W	Tack Bros, Phila	520
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	550
John Spear	Waring Bros, Phila	100
Braun	Waring Bros, Phila	500
King & Goodwin	Waring Bros, Phila	500
Vesta O W	Waring Bros, Phila	300
L Irwin	Waring Bros, Phila	252
Lockhart, F & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	416
Standard O W	Warden, F & Co, Phila	312
Central O W	Potzger, Phila	250
J A McKee	J P Logan, Phila	250
Total		4,127

Refined Oil Shipped East by Penn. Railroad.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
A D Miller	Waring Bros, Phila	1,736
Brooks, B & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	736
Total		2,452

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, July 23, 1874. }

The number of cars of live stock received at the East Liberty cattle yards for each day, during the past week, up to last night were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	18	19	5½
Friday	24	19	10½
Saturday	3	28	4½
Sunday	56	25	4½
Monday	24	18	4
Tuesday	161	20	6½
Wednesday	48	8	23½
Total	429	152	58½
Total, last week	448	120½	71

Cattle.

The market opened this week, rather weak, and showed a decline of about 12½c ₱ cwt., on the commoner grades of live stock, although the run of cattle was not very large, taken as a whole, the small proportion of through consignments made the amount offered for sale quite large. The quality of the run was fair there being quite a number of heavy native cattle which brought the top prices, the reduction on them being less marked than on the common stock. On Tuesday and Wednesday the market was fairly active, and a very considerable number of sales were made. The total amount of business transacted for the week snows a falling off of about 15 ₱ cent. from the sales of last week. There was a large attendance of country buyers, who purchased freely of good stock, and of half-fatted cattle, thus taking advantage of the low rates to obtain stock to put on their pastures, which have been revived by the recent rains. As to prices, they are a shade below last week's, although one unusually fine lot of cattle was held at $7 00, for which $6 50 was bid, and sold at $7 00, but probably be obtained. We quote as follows:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 ₱s native steers...$6 25@6 40
Good 1,200 to 1,300 ₱s native steers..... 5 75@6 00
Good 1,000 to 1,100 ₱s native steers..... 5 00@5 25
Light grassers, as to quality..... 3 50@4 75
Texans and Cherokees..... 3 50@4 50

Swine.

The market for hogs continues very firm, notwithstanding the increased receipts. Transactions are quite active, and prices are 10@15c above those ruling at date of our last report. Philadelphia hogs sold as high as $7 15 ₱ cwt., on Wednesday, and the highest grades of that class of stock would sell still higher, if there were any in market. The absence of this kind of stock indicates scarcity, and more should be brought into market by the prevailing high prices. The recent advance in hog products are also having their effect on the market, for live hogs; the market closes firm at the following rates:

Extra Philadelphias, $7 10@7 25; prime Philadelphias, $6 90@7 00; Baltimores, $6 60@6 80; Yorkers, $6 30@6 50; common, $5 00@6 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep is considerably increased this week, but the satisfactory condition of the other branches of the live stock market was not the case here. The top grades sold well, and we hear of sale of that class which indicates an advance, but for common stock the market was characterized as the worst of the season, and a good many lots of sheep were sold at very great sacrifices. One sale of 250 sheep is reported at ½ per head, and another of 40 head for $15 00. Anything under this quotation is low as the supply continues to be so far beyond the demand, there will be no improvement in prices for common grades. Prices are about as follows:

Extra 95@100 ₱s	$4 75@5 00		
Good 85@90 ₱s	4 40@4 60		
Fair 78@80 ₱s	3 50@4 00		
Common	3 00@3 50		
Bucks, ₱ head	2 00@3 00		
Lambs, ₱ head	1 00@2 50		

Sales of Stock.

We present below a statement of sales of live stock made by various dealers, from which a fair idea of the state of the market can be obtained:

Cattle.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	21,150	@ 5 00	25	20,950	@ 5 00
20	18,100	4 00	26	20,660	3 50
14	Texas 14,880	3 50	16	20,660	6 40
14	16,050	5 50	7	8,150	4 60
8	8,200	5 20	4	3,530	4 60
12	11,750	4 50	6	4,980	3 50
14	12,670	3 35	9	9,010	4 00
2	2,350	5 75	3	1,890	3 60
10	7,500	3 12	18	15,750	3 12
15	11,860	4 12	21	15,000	3 30
16	19,950	5 75	19	20,070	5 40
14	12,650	5 50	16	16,350	5 00
6	7,500	6 40	19	21,540	4 80
67	5,000	3 00	8	5,040	3 00
8	6,540	4 30	2	1,630	4 88

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

20	18,570	@5 25	22 18,110
17	21,500	6 00	20 17,700
34	37,680	5 37	17 21,410
15	17,040	4 75	

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

19	19,350	5 30	32 55,040
17	18,020	5 25	18 18,340
20	20,500	5 25	19 19,250
36	40,660	6 25	34 40,090
19	19,810	5 50	19 19,580
18	17,740	4 75	

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
310	76,340	@6 20	128	25,840	@6 40
462	101,540	6 70	112	25,140	7 10
123	24,810	6 80	119	25,020	6 90

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

100	23,420	@6 85	100 23,810 @6 85
96	8,090	6 45	42 3,970 6 00
431	84,130	6 65	18 18,540 5 25
64	45,720	6 50	126 22,860 6 70
50	8,870	6 55	

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
194	15,320	@4 00	216	18,380	@3 75
28	2,290	3 50	220	11,250	3 87
200	16,220	3 87	12	bucks 1,050	3 50
213	16,300	4 00	94	7,830	5 00
19	1,580	4 00	247	15,060	4 00
97	8,020	4 02	194	16,050	4 00
196	15,720	4 00	172	15,650	4 75
181	14,180	3 90	4	bucks 300	3 50
197	18,040	4 10	8	bucks 720	3 50
100	bbls 7,450	3 00	208	per head	1 00
118	per head	1 30	57	per head	1 25
44	per head	2 00	206	14,850	3 75

HEDGES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

188	16,850	@4 25	85 3,970 @5 00
48	4,650	4 87	139 1,140 4 70
195	17,010	3 20	

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

44	3,640	4 00	211 15,380 4 00
198	14,770	3 65	142 13,160 4 65
198	16,740	4 00	194 16,460 4 50
184	14,020	4 50	196 15,130 4 25
96	8,130	5 75	196 17,205 5 00
187	18,110	4 70	226 19,630 5 30
102	8,670	4 65	220 17,870 5 50
64	lambs 4,670	6 50	60 lambs 3,140 6 00

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 22.—Scotch pig is without change from previous reports. Arrivals are light, but the demand is limited, and we hear of no business of consequence to report.

American pig—The outlook continues anything but encouraging, though some of the tr

CITY MATTERS.

Man Suffocated.

This morning, between two and three o'clock, a man engaged in cleaning a coss pool on Penn street, was overcome by the gasses of the vault, and when he was taken out he was found to be dead. Owing to the lateness of the hour we are unable to give further particulars.

The Cleveland Races.

Attention is directed to the announcement of the races of the Cleveland club which are to come off at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 28th inst., and the three following days. There will be a number of trotting and running races and the total premiums foot up the handsome sum of $3,000. Some of the fastest horses in the country are already entered. The music will be furnished by Prof. P. S. Gilmore's band of New York city.

New Commandery of Knights Templar.

Yesterday Umontown Commandery No. 49, Knights Templar was constituted at Uniontown. The ceremonies took place at three o'clock in the afternoon, and subsequently the officers elect were publicly installed in Concert Hall. After the installation services a street parade took place, and a banquet closed the affair. Nine hundred uniformed Sir Knights from Pittsburgh participated.

Coal Miners on a Strike.

Since Monday last the coal miners employed in the mines near and leading to Saw Mill Run, have been "out." They have recently been paid three cents per bushel, but now demand an increase of half a cent. Among others, the miners of Messrs. Schoyer, Curtis & Fox, and Wettingale & Gormley, have struck. It has been necessary to haul coal from the yard of the Citizens' National Gas Company to supply the glass house of Wightman & Co., in the Thirty-six ward.

Damages Claimed.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Rodgers and Oliver, counsel for Robert Hastings, commenced a suit against the city. Mr. H. alleges that on the night of the 4th of April, 1873, he was going to his home on Second avenue, near Lock No. 1, he fell over an embankment, which was unprotected, and inside the line of the avenue, and was crippled for life. He then sustained injuries that rendered him unable to earn a living for himself and family, and now claims damages in the sum of $10,000.

A Policeman Discharged.

Alderman McMasters, Acting Mayor, yesterday made quick work of a policeman guilty of an act unbecoming an officer. On Wednesday evening the Lieutenant on the Temperanceville beat found that officer Joseph Barum had enticed a young, incorrigible girl half a mile away under suspicious circumstances. The Lieutenant reported the case, and yesterday morning it was heard and the officer was at once dismissed. It is understood that the mother of the girl, who is fourteen and a half years old, has prosecuted Barum.

Programme of the Park Concert.

Below we give the programme for the Allegheny Park Concert, which takes place this evening, commencing at five and a half o'clock. The full Great Western band will be present, under the leadership of Prof. Welse. The first piece on the programme is a new composition, written especially for the organization:

Entrance March (new).....	Oberhauser
Overture (Semiramide).....	Rossini
Waltz (Blue Danube).....	Strauss
Grand Concert (Medley).....	Downing
Overture (Nebucodonosor).....	Verdi
Potpourri (Devil let loose).....	Beyer
Waltz (Liebeslieder).....	Lachnitz
Quickstep (Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming).....	Foster

Improvement of Thirty-third Street.

The Commissioners for the improvement of Thirty-third street have awarded the contract for laying the block pavement upon that thoroughfare, to Mr. R. Bracken, he being the lowest bidder, as is shown by the following list of proposals made:

	$ square yard.
James Harrison.....	2 75
Walter Kirkpatrick.....	0 75
P. Morrow.....	0 75
James A. Smith.....	0 87½
W. Sankey.....	1 00
W. Wilson & Bowicy.....	0 78
W. T. Rimbell.....	0 78
Krug & Parker.....	0 93
R. Bracken.....	0 85

Fatal Accident.

Coroner McCallen yesterday held an inquest over the body of a man named Henry Altveater, who was instantly killed at half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Fourteenth ward, a short distance beyond the old Oakland race track. Mr. A. was bossing men employed by his brother in a stone quarry. He, in connection with a Mr. Meyer and Mr. Hoover, started through the hollow in a wagon to bring a crane from the hill beyond. When the team was ascending the hill Mr. Altveater, for some reason, backed, and before they could be stopped, precipitated the wagon into the gulley below. The wagon upset and fell upon Mr. Altveater, breaking his neck and otherwise injuring him internally. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased resided on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, and leaves a wife. He was about thirty years of age, and will be eight years in this country.

Held for Court.

A hearing was had yesterday before Alderman Ira Mashey, at his office, in the case of Emory Day, charged with interfering with Officer Speedy when making an arrest on Fifth avenue extension on Tuesday evening. The officer testified that the defendant struck him and took hold of him, while Mr. Day denies the charge *in toto*. The latter had some thirteen witnesses present to prove that he did not interfere, but only three were heard. The magistrate considered that there was proof enough to hold the defendant for probable cause, and he was required to give three hundred dollars bail for trial, which he did. Mr. Day says he simply protected the officer not to abuse his prisoner.

Emanuel Harris was also held for trial by the same magistrate for assault and battery on John Thier. The prosecutor keeps a saloon in the Eighth ward. After the fight Harris left, creating a disturbance, was ordered out. He declined to obey, whereupon Thier attempted to put him out but was worsted.

Eleventh Ward Taxpayers.

The committee appointed at a recent meeting of the taxpayers of the Eleventh ward held a meeting last evening when Mr. M. Kirk was chosen chairman, and Mr. G. W. Rankin Secretary.

On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. C. Sackett, G. W. Rankin, and Wm. Moore, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the ward in relation to the management of the municipal government and the duties of the officers to that end, to Executive Committee.

The Committee on resolutions reported, and the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Selection of delegates to represent the Eleventh ward in the City Executive Committee was then announced as next in order, and Mr. C. Sackett and Mr. G. W. Rankin were unanimously chosen delegates. Remarks on the abuses perpetrated by the municipal government were then made by Messrs. Sackett, Rankin and others.

The Luck of Anthony Mack.

Yesterday Officer Charles Kane stood talking with another man, on Water street, when a little adventure befel him. He wore his Panama hat and his blouse, and the front of the blouse was thrown back, hiding the brass buttons, so that a careless observer would not have recognized Mr. Kane as a policeman. While he was talking, as aforesaid, a man with a number of books under his arm approached, and asked Officer Kane if he did not wish to buy the books, stating that he had just purchased them at a place on Diamond alley, where a library was being sold. The officer took the books and found them to comprise two volumes of a medical report, a volume of Lardner's "Natural Philosophy," and a small Bible. In one of the books he found several letters in their envelopes, and in another a lock of hair. Altogether, the indications were that the books had been purchased "where there was nothing there," and the officer told the book-fancier that he would go with him to the place where he bought them.

The latter led the way to a place on Diamond alley, and pointing to a house, said that was where he made the purchase, and remarked, "Now I'm going." The officers remarked, "No you ain't going;" and the next moment caught hold of him. The next remark of the stranger was punctuated with a blow in the officer's face, quickly followed by another beside the left ear. The officer caught hold of the fellow and notwithstanding the struggles of the prisoner, held him until assistance arrived, when the man was taken to the station house and locked up.

The prisoner gave his name as Anthony Mack, and he is an employee on a gravel train on the Connelsville Railroad. The books were found to have been stolen from the study of Dr. Hindman, near the corner of Grant street and First avenue. The officer was entered as the books stood, while a young lady lay sleeping on a lounge. Mack is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson since our last report:

Nathaniel Miller to James A. Smith, October 17, 1873; 3 lots in Tarentum..... $1,050
John H. Hare to George W. Lacock, June 1, 1874; 2 lots on Mischler street, Second ward, Allegheny..... 2,650 50
J. H. and E. M. Dick to Alex. Patterson, May 15, 1872; tract of land in Robinson township..... 2,500
John Welle to Charles Steinman, December 22, 1873; 4 lots in Reserve township, 100x85 feet; each..... 1,000
Joseph Fisher to Philip Babinger, June 4, 1874; lot on Jane street, Twenty-fifth ward, 63x120 feet..... 900
John R. McCune et al, to James B. Dewhurst and Robert Hare Powel, June 26, 1874; Eastern corner Western avenue and Fulton street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 116 feet, 6 inches x125 feet..... 8,250
Frederick Lepe to William Hopkins, March 28, 1874, lot in Jefferson township, containing 2 acres and 78 perches..... 350
A. M. Thorn to Henry Mosely, July 14, 1874, lot on Larimer avenue, Ninetieth ward, city..... 1,100
John Cavett to Christopher Geanf, July 1, 1870, one-sixteenth of lot on Market street, Allegheny..... 76 50
John Seaner to Christopher Geanf, June 26, 1874, lot in Elizabeth..... 1,148 41
Thomas A. Mellon to Andrew McCall, July 20, 1874, three lots on Fourth street, Twenty-first ward, city..... 3,250
Henry Wanter to Edwin Bassett, July 1, 1874, lot on river avenue, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 20x77 feet..... 3,000
James R. Mellon to Robley D. Beatty, July 15, 1874, 3 acres 100 perches on Long lane, Second ward, city..... 8,750
Wm. H. Pfeifer to Chas. Pfeifer, July 13, 1874, one-half of lot on Beaver avenue and Nixon street, Allegheny..... 2,700
Alex. Brown to Agnes Brown, April 27, 1874, quit claim..... $1
John Taggart, Sr., Adm'r, to Margaret Brown, June 9, 1874, one-fourth of real estate of John Brown, on Carroll street, Allegheny..... 850
The City of Allegheny to Philip Herbert, lot on corner of Farragut and Hooker streets, Millvale, 20x125 feet..... 300
Jas. R. Mellon to Simon D. Byers, July 14, 1874, lot in Wilkins township, 25x165 feet..... 225
John Lightfuld to Frank Metz, June 18, 1874, two lots in Reserve township, 40x125 feet..... 800
Philip Wagner to Mary Eberle, April 17, 1874, three lots on Jane street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 90 by 60 feet..... 1,000
Bentan Thoris to Charles Hall, May 8, 1873, lot on corner of Sandusky and Fountain streets, Allegheny, 40 by 90 feet..... 2,000
I. Mosevany to August Schleintzer, May 21, 1874, lot on Fortieth street, Seventeenth ward, city, 87.87 by 13.75 feet..... 2,700
J. N. O'Neil to Samuel B. Savage, July 6, 1874, one-half of seven lots in Elizabeth township..... 1,750
John L. Dullinger to John W. Morrison, June 17, 1874, lot in Bellevue, containing two acres..... 8,000
Placide Gower to Thomas Mathias, July 31, 1871, lot on Gazzam street, city..... 850

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night—Business Transacted—The Federal Street Grade Again—The Gas and Water Questions.

Last night a regular semi-monthly meeting of Allegheny Council was held.

SELECT COUNCIL.

The Select Branch assembled at a little before eight o'clock, Mr. Riddell in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A communication from the Akron Sewer Pipe Company was presented, relative to the use of their pipe in the construction of lateral sewers, and asking that a special committee be appointed to examine the claims of said pipe for recognition. The communication was received.

A number of petitions for gas lamps, paving streets, &c., were presented and referred.

Mr. Reineman presented the report of the Survey Committee. The committee report adversely on the opening of Pump alley and approved of the opening of Alley No. 2, also presented several ordinances for the opening of streets, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Reineman called up the resolution directing the City Engineer to prepare a plan for the opening of East street to a fifty foot street from Third street to Jacob Baum's property. Passed.

Also, ordinances for the opening and widening of Middle alley from North avenue to the Bridge, and for the opening Gelet alley from its present terminus to Mill street; for the opening of Graff street from North avenue to the Bridge town road, all of which passed finally.

Mr. J. E. Patterson presented the report of the Street Committee. The committee submitted a number of ordinances for the grading and paving of streets, which were ordered to be printed.

The committee also reported a resolution giving the consent of Councils to the use of Dunn & Co.'s cement pipe for the construction of lateral sewers. The report was received and filed, and the resolution passed.

The ordinance for the construction of a main sewer on Fourteenth street, from Washington avenue to Charles street, was referred back to the committee.

The ordinance for the grading and paving of Bidwell street, from Franklin street to Washington avenue, provoked a long discussion. Mr. Ackley thought the paving of the street should involve the city in a law suit with the railroad company.

Mr. McNeil considered this the best argument in favor of paving the street that could be adduced. He wanted to fight the railroad company straight through.

Mr. Ackley opposed the improvement on the ground that it would create a mud trap.

Passed by a vote of 12 to 6.

Ordinances for the grading, paving and curbing of Kirkpatrick avenue, Elm street and Howard street were presented and passed finally.

Various petitions were presented and acted upon, and common Council business was taken up and concurred in.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common branch met at eight o'clock, President Young in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. Price presented the petition from the trustees of the Plymouth Congregational Church, for the privilege of erecting a frame church on the corner of Manhattan and Franklin streets.

Also the petition of property holders in the vicinity of the proposed wooden church. Both were referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Sholes—A resolution for five plugs in various localities referred to Water Committee.

Mr. Lockhart—A resolution for the removal of a bank of dirt on Ridge street, known as Seminary Hill, in the First ward. Referred to the City Property Committee.

The following communication from the Secretary of the Pittsburgh Water Committee, asking for the names of three members of Allegheny Councils who shall meet three members of the Pittsburgh Water Committee, with a view to having a line of pipe across the three bridges between the cities, to be used in case of fire and scarcity of water in either city.

The Chair—A communication from John R. Bell, agent for the Babcock fire extinguisher, advising that instead of an additional fire engine being purchased, a Babcock be procured, which could be used with great effect during scarcity of water. Referred to the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose.

Mr. Sholes—A remonstrance against a main sewer on Fourteenth street. Referred to the Sewer Committee.

Mr. Price, from the Committee on Health, reported that that committee have instructed the City Solicitor to draw up an article of agreement to be signed by the owners of glue factories and bone boiling establishments within the city limits, agreeing to remove said establishments on or before October 1st, 1875, and in case of the owners refusing to sign the agreement, the committee have instructed the Health Officer to institute legal proceedings against them for maintaining a nuisance.

The communication also refers to numerous complaints of the great amount of offal that gathers at the mouth of Butchers' Run sewer. They recommend the passage of a resolution authorizing the Controller to appropriate $50 to excavate the sewer for the purpose of free and deep water. The report was received and filed, and the resolution passed.

Mr. Price, an ordinance relative to the duties of the Health Officer of the city. Referred to the Health Committee.

Mr. Hastings, from the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, presented the recommendations based upon the report of the chief at the recent meeting, as already reported. The report was received and filed, and the resolution passed, directing that the chief engine now in use be passed; the ordinance prohibiting parties from drawing over hose at fires, was read three times and passed.

Mr. Brown, from the Gas Committee, reported, with a recommendation that a resolution authorizing the committee to invite the Consolidated Gas Company to lay its pipes in Allegheny. The report was received, and the Mayor was left to invite a conference with the Allegheny Gas Company relative to a reduction in the price of gas. The committee had therefore, met the Allegheny Company, and the following proposition was made by the company: To furnish gas to private consumers at $1 80 per thousand cubic feet, and twenty cents off, if paid in ten days after the gas is delivered; the city to get the gas at ninety cents per thousand feet, thus obtaining a reduction of twenty cents per thousand cubic feet. If this does not suit, the company offers to sell their works to the city at the appraised valuation of 1873, with the addition that the city pay more than the appraisement for property acquired since the appraisement, and for improvements made since that time. The city pays a fair interest, and which addition to purchase, before October 1, 1874, and on said date, pay ten per cent. of the whole cost. In case none of these propositions are acceptable to the Councils, then a conference can be had as to the future relations of the Consolidated Gas Company.

Relative to laying gas mains on the Troy Hill road, before said road is paved, the gas company refuses to lay pipe there on account of the rocky nature of the road, which will make the cost of laying the pipe so great that the company refuses to lay the pipe unless the property holders agree to pay the extra cost.

On motion of Mr. Walter, the matter was laid over for thirty days, in order to give the committee time to see what terms can be had with the Consolidated Gas Company.

Mr. Sherburne from the Coal Committee, reported the action of that committee at its last meeting as already reported in our columns. Report received and filed.

A petition for permission to erect a frame paint shop was referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Price presented the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Water be and they are hereby, requested to examine and report to Councils, at their earliest convenience, a scheme for the location of a water basin high enough to supply the city with a sufficient amount of water.

Referred to the Water Committee.

An ordinance authorizing the construction of a lateral sewer on Locust street. Referred.

An ordinance for the opening of Verner road from Porter street to Walker avenue. Passed.

Several ordinances for the construction of sewers, &c., acted upon in S. C. were acted upon in C. C. the action being mostly concurrent.

An ordinance changing the grade of Federal street between Suspension Bridge and Ohio street. Passed in S. C. In C. C., July 22, lost by a vote of 13 ayes to 11 nays. Seventeen votes are required to pass an ordinance finally in Common Council.

By Suspension business was next taken up and all concurred in by Common Council. Council adjourned.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

How Certain Newspapers Get Their Telegraphic Dispatches---A Practice of Questionable Character.

The *Evening Chronicle* of yesterday published the following in its editorial columns, every word of which is true:

Our more contemporaries have proceeded so far of late in their appropriation of the dispatches to the Associated Press that it doem its duty to call attention to some of their more recent exploits. The *Chronicle*, as the public are already fully aware, is the only evening paper in Pittsburgh which belongs to the Association, which, in its list, comprises the leading morning papers of Pittsburgh. Our evening friends, who belong to the consumptive order, and who call the "American Press," are lately "using the telegraph liberally"—that is, whatever they find in the morning papers, which, under the circumstances yesterday, a half a column or so from the first edition of the *Chronicle*.

The *Evening Telegraph*, in its appropriation of the Associated Press dispatches, is the most impudent of the three, because it almost invariably claims them as its own. The best part of their paper yesterday was occupied by dispatches taken from the morning papers and the first edition of the *Chronicle*, for which not one cent of telegraphic tolls was paid. Of course, after the morning papers have bought and paid for a lengthy dispatch like the statement of Director Tilton, and printed it, it becoming in a certain sense public property, but as the *Post* says:

"Don't the evening cotemporary make a mistake when it prints at the top of Tilton's statement that it was received "By American Press for Evening Papers?"

In our first edition yesterday we published a lengthy dispatch of half a column regarding the great scandal, giving the result of interviews with both parties. In its third edition, two hours after, the *Chronicle* was on the streets with this important news, the dispatch was "appropriated," to use a mild term, by the *Telegraph*. A slight sense of modesty, or some other restraining sense, prevented our contemporary from claiming that the dispatch referred to was sent by the American Press; but would it be anything more than fair to have credited it to the Associated Press? The *Leader* very sensibly has abandoned the use of the local "By American Press," and thus relieves itself from giving the wrong association credit. The *Post* goes also to the extent, that it did not take the first edition dispatch of the *Chronicle* yesterday, both the *Mail* and *Telegraph* would have received by all of them. The Allegheny *Mail* succeeded in getting it into its second edition, and that is authority to claim it as an American Press dispatch. Newspapers publishing enterprising should not depend upon the first editions of their contemporaries for news.

OLD, RELIABLE

Fire Proof Safes.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of business men to the advertisement in another column, of the well and favorably known manufacturer of safes, of this city. The Barnes' safe may well be called "The Old, Reliable" fire proof. They have many times been tested and never found "wanting." Those who buy a "Barnes" never desire another, for they find under all and any circumstances that they come up to every expectation. In the advertisement referred to, Mr. Barnes gives the strongest proof of the reliability of these safes by certificates from well-known citizens of Allegheny, who suffered by the late disastrous conflagration in our sister city. Also the petition of property holders in the vicinity of the proposed wooden church. Both were referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

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THE HOMICIDE.

Conclusion of Investigation--Further Testimony Elicited---Verdict of the Jury.

The jury empanelled by coroner McCallin to investigate the cause and manner of the death of John McElliott, who was shot on Sunday evening last, reassembled yesterday and the taking of testimony was continued as follows:

THE COMPANION OF DECEASED,

Samuel Foster who accompanied McElliott was sworn as follows:

Am fireman on the Pan Handle Railroad; was at Sands after I was walking up Liberty street, between 4 and 5 o'clock, and saw John McElliott talking to a soldier; he asked me in to take a glass of beer and we all went into the Paris House; in coming out through the hall there were two women in company with two or three men; McElliott either pushed against one or one against him, and one said to McElliott to shut up; after we came out McElliott went back, and when he came out he said, "I hit that fellow a bat in the mouth;" after supper we came down by this house again, and a woman who stood at the door would not let me in; Ed. Smith was with us; they got to talking, and I listened some time; I said, "John, won't you go along?" and he said, "I know my own business;" I heard him then say to the woman, "I will not fight with you, but you havn't a man who can keep me away;" he then walked a little way down the street and I heard a shot; I saw McElliott fall and I came back, and he said, "Sam, he has a good shot; I am shot; help me home;" I did not see the flash; my back was toward the hotel at the time; I did not see any of the parties have a pistol; I did not see any party running; when I turned around the door was just closing; I didn't understand that McElliott had been shot at two days before, and repeated in the afternoon; in the evening I don't know that he had any conversation with any one in the hotel but that mentioned; I would be pretty sure I could identify the woman that he struck; I don't know the man who fired the shot; when the shot was fired I was turning around and was near the edge of the pavement;

THE ARRESTING OFFICER.

Officer McCheseny, sworn: About 9.20, while at the station house, heard the shot and went up; Foster had hold of McElliott and pushed Foster told me to arrest the barkeeper of the hotel; I arrested him, took charge of him and said he was the man that was fighting; Gillioz did not have a revolver, and said he did not fire cause he was not with a revolver;

Mrs. Catharine Yeager, sworn: Was near where the trouble began; Mrs. Gillioz ordered some men away; the men came back with others, and two of them wanted to go in; I saw the fight and the man fell; don't know who fired or where the shot came from; I reside next door; heard nothing of the trouble before supper; the shot was fired in the evening;

Mrs. Bussman, the landlady of the hotel, testified that she was in the kitchen and knew nothing about the shooting, and saw nothing of it in the afternoon saw a boarder running through the hall before supper, but knew nothing of the fuss.

Little Ida Shaffer was recalled, and asked by the Coroner if she had been spoken to about anything to come before the jury. The little girl said that Mrs. Bussman had promised her a dress to come down; she told me to tell what I saw; the man who shot the pistol had a coat on and ran to Thirteenth street; he wore a moustache.

Mrs. Bussman stated that the little girl was afraid to go to the Coroner's office.

Mr. Gillioz was recalled, and stated that he never had a pistol and none was ever received by him in pawn.

TESTIMONY OF PRELLI.

Ferdinand Maggie was now sworn to interpret the witness Sylvester Prelli, who testified as follows: Board at the Paris Hotel; didn't see the shooting; I was struck on the nose on Sunday afternoon; might know the man who struck me if I would see him again; he had a moustache; Sunday night I heard the shot; Tazzenallo had a black cloth coat on, not a velvet coat; have known Bazzarlo having three pieces of pipe across the three bridges between the cities, to be used in case of fire and scarcity of water in either city.

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Mr. Price, an ordinance relative to the duties of the Health Officer of the city. Referred to the Health Committee.

Mr. Hastings, from the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, presented the recommendations based upon the report of the chief at the recent meeting, as already reported. The report was received and filed, and the resolution passed, directing that the chief engine now in use be passed; the ordinance prohibiting parties from drawing over hose at fires, was read three times and passed.

Mr. Brown, from the Gas Committee, reported, with a recommendation that a resolution authorizing the committee to invite the Consolidated Gas Company to lay its pipes in Allegheny. The report was received, and the Mayor was left to invite a conference with the Allegheny Gas Company relative to a reduction in the price of gas. The committee had therefore, met the Allegheny Company, and the following proposition was made by the company: To furnish gas to private consumers at $1 80 per thousand cubic feet, and twenty cents off, if paid in ten days after the gas is delivered; the city to get the gas at ninety cents per thousand feet, thus obtaining a reduction of twenty cents per thousand cubic feet. If this does not suit, the company offers to sell their works to the city at the appraised valuation of 1873, with the addition that the city pay more than the appraisement for property acquired since that appraisement, and for improvements made since that time. The city pays a fair interest, and which addition to purchase, before October 1, 1874, and on said date, pay ten per cent. of the whole cost. In case none of these propositions are acceptable to the Councils, then a conference can be had as to the future relations of the Consolidated Gas Company.

Relative to laying gas mains on the Troy Hill road, before said road is paved, the gas company refuses to lay pipe there on account of the rocky nature of the road, which will make the cost of laying the pipe so great that the company refuses to lay the pipe unless the property holders agree to pay the extra cost.

On motion of Mr. Walter, the matter was laid over for thirty days, in order to give the committee time to see what terms can be had with the Consolidated Gas Company.

Mr. Sherburne from the Coal Committee, reported the action of that committee at its last meeting as already reported in our columns. Report received and filed.

A petition for permission to erect a frame paint shop was referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Price presented the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Water be and they are hereby, requested to examine and report to Councils, at their earliest convenience, a scheme for the location of a water basin high enough to supply the city with a sufficient amount of water.

Referred to the Water Committee.

An ordinance authorizing the construction of a lateral sewer on Locust street. Referred.

An ordinance for the opening of Verner road from Porter street to Walker avenue. Passed.

Several ordinances for the construction of sewers, &c., acted upon in S. C. were acted upon in C. C. the action being mostly concurrent.

An ordinance changing the grade of Federal street between Suspension Bridge and Ohio street. Passed in S. C. In C. C., July 22, lost by a vote of 13 ayes to 11 nays. Seventeen votes are required to pass an ordinance finally in Common Council.

By Suspension business was next taken up and all concurred in by Common Council. Council adjourned.

ABOUT A REVOLVER.

Theodore O'Brien, sworn: Live on Spring alley; did not see the trouble; in September last I gave Mr. Gilliozo a Bulldog pistol, and never got it back; went after it once, but Gilliozo was not in, and I did not go back again; it had seven shots in it; Wilson described the revolver and the ball.)

Jno. Ss. Gelbe, sworn: Was in the court near by and came out after the shooting, but saw no one running up Liberty street.

Mr. Reineman called up and explained that the revolver was left with him for board, and that he called for it at the time promised, he sold it for $5.

Sherman Smith, recalled—Saw McElliott and another man on the question of a pistol; the other man immediately went into the house; I walked up toward Thirteenth street and leaned up against a post and heard a shot; I saw also the flash of the pistol coming from the doorway; did not notice any one running up Liberty street.

The testimony here closed, and the jury after some deliberation rendered the following verdict.

John McElliott came to his death on the night of the 19th of July, from a rifle ball shot fired by the hand of Angelo Bazzalotti.

AFTER THE PERPETRATOR.

Officers Scully and Gorman have made diligent search in places where it is supposed the perpetrator might have betaken himself, but without success. The officers, having no funds at their command to draw upon, are unable from their own private means to follow up the reports from various quarters. Information was received yesterday that on Monday morning a stranger, believed to be an Italian, left Brownsville in a skiff, and landed on the Valley road, and applied for work in the vicinity. Failing to procure employment, he is supposed to have gone to Brownsville, Jefferson county.

Bazzarotti is about five feet seven inches in height, stoutly built, and has a mouth which sets in deeply, thus causing his chin to turn up slightly. He is a fruit dealer by trade, wore a black suit of clothes when last seen, and is known by the communication with the authorities at Brookville.

THE GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Report of the Directors---Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator was held at the office of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, 31 Fifth avenue, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Springer Harbaugh was called to the chair, and Mr. Bryce appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. The annual report of the President was then read and on motion was approved. An election for Directors to serve for the ensuing year was in order, and the following persons having received the requisite number of votes were declared elected, viz: Springer Harbaugh, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas M. Walker, P. Shinn, D. Wallace, H. H. Forsyth, D. W. C. Bidwell, Jr.

The following is the President's report:

To the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.

GENTLEMEN—Your Board of Directors submit the following report of the business of the company for the year ending June 30th, 1874, and of the financial condition of the company at that date.

The earnings and expenses for the year, compared with those of the preceding year, are as follows:

On what Account.	Year 1873-4.	Year 1872-3.	Inc'se.	Dec'se.
Elv. & stge.	$29,113 61	$35,985 05	.....	$6,869 44
Turning	127 14	119 62	492 64	.....
Bag'ng earn	4,915 88	3,872 91	1,042 92	.....
Chop'g feed	3,195 27	3,357 27	162 00	.....
Other fees	351 12	341 17	9 95	.....
Totals	$38,643 96	$43,525 84	.....	$4,881 88

EXPENSES.

	Years 1873-4.	Years 1872-3.	Inc'se.	Dec'se.
Operat'g ex.	$18,054 72	$19,246 05	.....	$1,191 34
Ground rent	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....
Taxes	3,345 77	3,275 25	$666 52	.....
Insurance	.....	25 00	.....	25 00
Legal ex	35 00	50 50	.....	15 50
Total	$22,935 49	$23,996 81	.....	$953 32
Nett earn'gs	$15,708 47	$20,025 03	.....	$4,316 56

The quantity of grain stored and handled during the year, compared with that of the previous year, is as follows, viz.:

Kind of Grain.	1873-4.	1872-3.	Increase.	Dec.
Wheat, bush	277,815	417,039	.....	139,124
Corn, bush	257,054	199,357	57,697	.....
Rye, bush	107,351	114,967	.....	7,616
Oats, bush	101,158	106,393	.....	5,235
Barley, bush	395,392	374,294	.....	6,812
Total	1,488,770	1,640,930	57,497	142,160

It will be seen that the earnings show a decrease of $4,881 88 as compared with the preceding year. This decrease is in business, of which about one-half is due to a decrease in the amount of grain received and handled, and the balance is due to reduction in the rates of storage. It will be noticed that in the quantity of grain received and handled a decrease is apparent in wheat, which is by 42 per cent. than in the previous year, while oats have decreased 5 per cent., and corn has increased 30 per cent.

This decrease is attributable mainly, if not entirely, to the depression in business caused by the financial panic of September last, and may with reason be expected to be but temporary.

There has been a reduction in operating expenses of $953 34, but owing to the increase of taxes of $666 52, the net reduction in expenses is $286 82. The increase in taxes is partially attributable to the increase in the valuation of the property in the Supreme Court for sewer assessment of $828 00, of which one-half is charged in the expenses of the past year.

The net earnings amount to $15,708 47, out of which a dividend of seven per cent., was paid February 1st, 1874 and a dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared, payable August 1st, proximo.

The balance sheet shows the assets as at date of last report was..... $ 145 78
To which add net earnings..... 15,708 47

Makes amount to account for..... $15,854 25
Deduct dividend February 1st, 5 per cent..... 10,000 00

Balance applicable to dividends..... $5,854 25

Represented as follows:

Cash in hands of Treasurer	$17,357 54
Freight uncollected	1,837 97
Earnings uncollected	669 04
Earnings on grain in store	769 77
Taxes for last six months of 1874, paid	1,377 34
	$22,001 66

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable, since paid	$14,924 95
Dividends uncalled for	1,222 75
	$16,147 41
Balance surplus assets	$5,854 25

The showing herein made of eight per cent. having been earned in a year of great and unusual dep